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HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICES.

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Brig. Gen. Jere T. Boyle, Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth.
Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector General of Cavalry, Corner of Third and Jefferson.
Lieut. Edson, Ordnance Office, Main and Seventh.
Col. M. Seawell, United States Mustering Officer, Walnut, between First and Second streets, south side.
Maj. Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster for Kentucky and Tennessee, Green and Third.
Capt. W. F. Harris, United States Quartermaster, Main street, above the Galt House.

KENTUCKY OFFICES.

Governor and Secretary of State, No. 521 Sixth street, between Walnut and Green.
Adjt. Gen. John W. Finnell, Headquarters Kentucky Volunteers, same location.
Acting Brig. Gen. John A. Gray, of Kentucky State Guard for Louisville and Jefferson county, Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.
Brig. Gen. W. A. Dudley, Quartermaster General Kentucky Volunteers, Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.
State Auditor, Main street, next to Bank of Kentucky.
State Treasurer, same location.

THE BIBLE AND THE ARMY.—At an extra meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, in New York, on the 16th inst., called in special reference to applications for books, 37,263 volumes were granted outright, besides 1,790 more which were referred to auxiliary societies. These were mostly Testaments, with some Bibles. They were intended for soldiers in actual service, for new levies, for paroled prisoners, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals.

Few persons are aware of the amount of work which the American Bible Society is now doing. In the month of September there were printed at the Bible House over 175,000 volumes, making 6,500 daily, or eleven volumes per minute, for working time. In September over 168,000 volumes were issued, and 130,000 in August. A large portion of these books are distributed in the army, among paroled and rebel prisoners, among the sick and wounded in hospitals, and among the colored people. The Society never issued anything like so many books before within the same length of time.

DEATH OF CAPT. HUDSON.—Capt. William L. Hudson, of the United States navy, died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday morning. He had retired on Wednesday night in his usual health. Commodore Hudson was a native of New York, and entered the navy on the first of January, 1816. He had completed nineteen years and eleven months sea service up to 1861; was sixteen years and one month on shore or other duty, and was but nine years unemployed during his forty-five years of naval service. He was last at sea in August, 1858, when he returned with the Niagara after the cable expedition, and was then placed in command of the Charlestown, Massachusetts, Navy Yard, whence he was relieved a short time since for duty in New York. Commodore Hudson held several very important naval positions. He was second in command of the exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes. He was in command of the Peacock sloop-of-war when her pilot ran her on the rocks when entering Astoria, at the entrance of the Columbia river. Upon the late reorganization of the navy he was placed on the list of retired captains.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.—A letter in the Grenada Appeal, from Houston, Texas, September 27th, contains information that a few days previous Sabine city, in that State, was captured by the Federals. The Confederate garrison numbered about fifty men. Fire was opened on the fort at daylight from the fleet. The guns of the fort replied, but neither had any effect, and finally ceased until four in the afternoon, when the Federal schooners anchored within effective distance of the battery. Cannonading was resumed by the Hatteras and two schooners, causing so hot a fire that shortly afterwards in a council of war in the fort an evacuation was determined upon, and accomplished, after spiking the guns. At eight o'clock the Federals landed and took formal possession. The same letter states that Captain Kittredge, commander of the fleet which bombarded Corpus Christi, had been captured, with eight of his men, while ashore. They were sent to San Antonio.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMER.—The People's Line at New York, we see it stated, are having built the largest river steamer ever seen in this or any other country. She will be 425 feet long, 92 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. She will not draw more than four feet loaded, which will enable her to run in any stream navigable by saw logs. Her bottom will be nearly flat—for 200 feet it will be a dead flat. This gives her great buoyancy, and will enable her to carry off a load of freight that would swamp the New World and Isaac Newton, of the North River. The new boat will have 400 state rooms, and will be able to accommodate 1,500 passengers. She is to have two lines of state rooms and two large cabins. Her ladies' saloon will be a model of elegance, size, and beauty. She is now building near the Novelty Works, New York. She will make her trial trip about the first of next June. Her cylinder will be ninety-six inches in diameter, the largest cylinder ever placed on the Hudson or any other river. The new boat will cost $380,000.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT IN WANT OF GOLD.—A Washington letter says that Mr. Secretary Chase has avoided the necessity of buying or borrowing gold for the payment of the October interest on the public debt. By a system of deposits which he has recently inaugurated, the Government receives gold on deposit, to be withdrawn at the pleasure of the owner, and pays interest, where it remains longer than thirty days, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Thus far the plan seems entirely successful—the deposits having been sufficient for all Government necessities for the use of gold. It is believed that the Government will thus be able to keep itself supplied with sufficient gold for its needs till the redemption of its old issue of Treasury notes shall put it in possession of specie funds from the receipt of duties.

ILLINOIS COTTON.—The experimental cotton crop of Illinois is gathering. It is estimated that the State will produce twenty thousand bales this season. The variety grown is the upland, principally from seed procured in Tennessee. The quality (says a correspondent) is excellent, and the quantity per acre, so far as known, exceeds that of the cotton-growing districts further South. The uncertainty of procuring seed in the early part of the season prevented many from planting; but the result of this year's experiment is highly encouraging. Illinois, it is said, could grow 500,000 bales profitably.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mr. Henry W. Fosdick died suddenly in this city last night of apoplexy. He was employed in the box-office at the Louisville Theatre until a late hour in the evening, and was in his usual health when he left the theatre, but his lifeless body was found by his friends this morning. He was a native of Providence, R. I., but had been engaged in the lottery business in this city for many years. He leaves a family. The funeral will take place at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

☞ Paroled prisoners, who have arrived at Cincinnati, report that they saw Frank Helm, a son of Hub. Helm, of Newport, and Dr. Hays, of Covington, in Morgan's band of guerillas, when they destroyed the Federal wagon train at Cox's Creek, near Bardstown, Ky., a few days ago. Young Helm left Newport but three weeks ago, having received a pass to go beyond our lines on some pretence or other. Quite a number of other young rebels from Newport, including George Washington and Ben. Bigstaff, are reported to be with Morgan.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS, *Thursday, Oct. 23.*—Barry Grogan, stealing $398 50 from John R. Wright. Committed in default of $1,000 to answer.

Thomas Burgy, stealing a horse and buggy from S. M. Lemont. Committed in default of $600 to answer.

William Culver, shooting at Wm. Bannon, with intent to wound, without wounding. Own bond in $100 to answer a misdemeanor.

PANIC AMONG THE REBELS—STORES DESTROYED.—The Nashville Union of the 18th learns that Woolford's cavalry have scoured the country north of the Cumberland river (near Carthage), and made the guerillas scatter in all directions. At Red Sulphur Springs, in Macon county, they burned up the other day one thousand barrels of flour and a large quantity of bacon and other supplies which Forrest had gathered. The Union has undoubted authority for stating that Forrest's force is not over three thousand.

☞ Suicides are becoming alarmingly common. The excitement caused by the peculiar state of public affairs promotes self-murder. Men, and women too, kill themselves to get rid of their troubles now, as they did in France in Terror times to get rid of thinking of the guillotine and its associations. Experienced physicians say that the civil conflict's existence tends much to the increase of insanity, and the insane are apt to kill themselves.

☞ The abdication of Queen Victoria is again seriously talked of abroad. The Patrie says that the discussion of the measure with her German relatives is the cause of the Queen's visit to Germany. The act of abdication—of course in favor of the Prince of Wales—will, it is said, take place next spring, immediately after the marriage of the Prince with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

SUPPLY OF SALT.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns from parties recently from the Kanawha Salt Works, that the rebels were unable to carry off more than two thousand or three thousand barrels for want of transportation, and there are now fifteen or twenty thousand barrels remaining there to come forward as soon as the river rises.

☞ The Cincinnati Times says it is proposed that a committee of well-known citizens of that State should solicit and raise the sum of $100,000, to be retained as a State fund, out of which appropriations shall be made to procure artificial limbs for Ohio volunteers maimed while in the service of their country.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Illinois State Central Committee has received permission from Parson Brownlow to make two appointments for him in Illinois. He will therefore address the citizens of Chicago on Saturday next, October 25th, and speak at Mattoon, Coles county, on Monday, the 27th.

☞ One hundred and fifty-five members of the Fiftieth Indiana regiment, who had been sent to Camp Chase as paroled prisoners, have left that camp, not liking the treatment they received there. Some of them have returned to their homes, and others are in this city awaiting an exchange.

☞ The rebel cavalry, while on their way to Gettysburg from Chambersburg, met a large funeral procession and stole forty-three horses from the carriages and the horses attached to the hearse!

☞ Surgeon General Weber, of Ohio, has resigned, in consequence of the illness of his wife, whose case demands all his attention. Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, succeeds him.

☞ Ten Brock's American horse, "Optimist," was one of the winners of the first race at the Newmarket, Eng., October meeting.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TAX LAW.—An inquiry has been addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of levying the income tax in a particular instance. When one or more trustees have charge of the income of a trust estate, and the beneficiary interests of several *cestui que trusts* are involved therein, it is apparent that it will be a matter of some moment whether such trust fund *in toto* or each beneficiary interest is to be chargeable with the tax.

The Commissioner has decided that the same income can only be once taxed, and he gives it as his opinion that, while under the express provisions of the act the trustees are the proper persons to make the return of such trust funds, and to become chargeable thereon, yet the several shares, as such, are the funds upon which the tax is to be levied.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
October 16, 1862.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I have to state:

First—That a power of attorney to prosecute an application for a patent, or to transact other business before the Commissioner of Patents, comes within the meaning of the fourth clause of the excise law relating to "powers of attorney," and is therefore subject to the dollar stamp.

Second—That, in my opinion, the assignment of an invention or patent right must be regarded as an agreement, and be stamped accordingly; and,

Thirdly—That every paper is equally valid issued before January 1, 1863, without a stamp as with it. If the unstamped instrument should be needed as evidence in court, the party using it would be subjected to an expense of five dollars in addition to the cost of the stamp required. Congress will probably give relief in this particular.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.
WM. D. BALDWIN, Esq.,
Solicitor, &c., Washington.

LEXINGTON RE-OCCUPIED.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 22, 1862.

On Monday, at 12½ o'clock, Gen. Leslie Combs entered the city, escorted by forty cavalry of the 10th Kentucky regiment, commanded by Capt. Ratcliffe, and took possession of the city; he acting as Provost Marshall—while Capt. Ratcliffe was guarding the outlets of the city and picking up stragglers of Morgan's brigade. Among them, he caught one Lieutenant in citizen's clothes. Captain Ratcliffe returned the same night to Paris with his prisoners. Capt. Wilgus, of the old home guards, went to Georgetown on Monday afternoon with a note from Gen. Combs to Gen. Gilmore, informing him of these facts, and at five o'clock yesterday morning a column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry under command of Acting Brigadier General P. F. Swain, of 1st brigade, 1st division of advanced forces of U. S. army, entered the city and passed through to the Fair grounds, where they are now encamped in admirable order. The force consisted of five companies of the 103d Ohio, commanded by Col. Casement, leading the brigade, followed by the 100th Ohio, Col. T. C. Groom, the 104th Ohio, Col. Riley, one section of the 17th Ohio Battery, and about 100 cavalry of the 10th Kentucky regiment.

This morning, about day-light, the remaining five companies of the 103d Ohio, a portion of the 18th Michigan, and a section of the 17th Ohio battery passed through the city to the fair grounds, all constituting the first brigade. We have never seen more orderly and well behaved troops, and their General is a model officer, mild, gentle, and polite—an educated soldier—firm and rigid in discipline. No soldiers or officers infesting the city or reeling through the streets. Col. Casement is provost marshal. Q.

P. S. If any of Gen. Dumont's forces have been here and driven out Morgan, it was done so quietly that the citizens neither saw them nor heard of the exploit. Q.

☞ The following note is brief but explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1862.

To James Parker and others, Mott Haven, N. N.

You ask for words to encourage enlistments. I give them: The United States, the greatest of all nations, if they stand together—the most miserable if they fall asunder.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE LATER BRITISH ESSAYISTS—CARLYLE, MACAULAY, AND LAMB.—The last number of the North British Review, in an article on "Essayists Old and New," reviewing recent publications by modern essayists, gives the following contrast of Carlyle and Macaulay:

The most distinguished were Lord Macaulay and Mr. Carlyle. They began to write about the same time; Lord Macaulay's Essay on Milton appearing in the Edinburgh Review in 1825, and Mr. Carlyle's first Essay on Jean Paul Richter in the same Review in 1827. The writings of these men were different from their predecessors. Mr. Carlyle's primary object was to acquaint his countrymen with the great men which Germany had produced, and to interest them in the productions of German genius. His plans widened, however, as his way cleared; and the eye which looked into the heart of Goethe, Schiller, and Richter, was in course of time turned on the Scottish Burns, the English Johnson, and the French Voltaire. It is not too much to say that he has produced the best critical and biographical essays of which the English language can boast. And it is in the curious mixture of criticism and biography in these papers—or the criticism becomes biography and the biography criticism—that their chief charm and value consist. Mr. Carlyle is an artist, and he knows exactly what and how much to put into his picture. He has a wonderful eye for what is characteristic. He searches after the secret of a man's nature, and he finds it frequently in some trivial anecdote or careless saying, which another writer would have passed unnoticed or tossed contemptuously aside. He hunts up every scrap of information, and he frequently finds what he wants in a corner. He judges a man by his poem and the poem by the man. To his eye they are not separate things, but one and indivisible. A man's work is the lamp by which he reads his features. And then he so apportions praise and blame, so sets off the jocose and familiar with a moral solemnity, makes anecdote, and detail of dress, and allusions to personal grace or deformity, to subserve, by intricate suggestion, his ultimate purpose, and so presents to us life with eternity for background, that we not only feel that the picture is the actual presentment of the man as he lived—a veritable portrait—we feel also that he has worked in no light or careless mood, that the poorest life is serious enough when seen against eternity, and that we ourselves, however seldom we may remember it, are but momentary shadows projected upon it. Mr. Carlyle does not write "scoundrel" on one man's forehead, and "angel" on another's; he knows that pure scoundrel and pure angel have their dwellings in other places than earth; he is too cunning an artist to use those mercilessly definite lines. He works by allusion, suggestion, light touches of fancy, sports of humor, grotesque exaggerations of imagination; and these things so reduce one another, so tone one another down, that the final result is perfectly natural and homogeneous. It is only by some such combination of intellectual forces that you can shadow forth the complexity of life and character. In humanity there is no such thing as a straight line or an unmixed color. You see the flesh color on the cheek of a portrait: the artist will tell you that the consummately natural result was not attained by one wash of paint, but by the mixture and reduplication of a hundred tints, the play of a myriad of lights and shadows, no one of which is natural in itself, although the blending of the whole is. These Essays are the completest, the most characteristic portraits in our literature. Mr. Carlyle is always at home when his subject is man.

Lord Macaulay also wrote essays, critical and biographical, and has been, perhaps, more widely popular than his great contemporary; but he is a different kind of thinker and writer altogether. He did not brood over the abysses of being as Mr. Carlyle continually does. The sense of time and death did not haunt him as they haunt the other. The world, as it figured itself to Lord Macaulay, was comparatively a common-place world. He cared for man, but he cared for party quite as much. He recognized man as whigs and tories. His idea of the universe was a parliamentary one. His insight into man was not deep; he painted in positive colors; he is never so antithetical as when describing a character; and character, if properly conceived, sets the measured antitheses of the rhetorician at defiance. It is constantly eluding them. His criticism is good enough as far as it goes, but it does not go far; it deals more with the accidents than the realities of things. Lord Macaulay, as we have said, lived quite as much for party as for man; and the men who interested him were the men who were historical centres, around whom men and events revolved. He did not, as Mr. Carlyle often does, take hold of an individual—he does not care sufficiently for man for that—and view him against immensity; he takes a man and looks at him in connection with contemporary events. When he writes of Johnson, he is thinking all the while of Goldsmith, and Garrick, and Boswell, and Reynolds; when he writes of Clive and Warren Hastings, he is more anxious to tell the story of their Indian conquests than to enter into the secrets of their spirits. And for this posterity are not likely to blame Lord Macaulay. He knew his strength. His pictorial faculty is astonishing: neither pomp nor circumstance cumbers it; it moves along like a triumphal procession, which no weight of insignia and banner can oppress. Out of the past he selects some special drama, which is vivified and held together by the life of a single individual, and that he paints with his most brilliant colors. He is the creator of the Historical Essay, and in that department he is not likely soon to have a successor. His unfinished History is a series of historical pictures placed together into one imposing panorama, but throughout there is wonderful splendor and pomp of color. Every figure, too, is finished, down to the buttons and the finger nails.

Charles Lamb.—Here is an appreciative judgement of Charles Lamb:

Lamb confined himself for the most part to the metropolis, its peculiar sights, its beggars, its chimney-sweeps, its theatres, its old actors, its book-stalls; and on these subjects he discourses with pathos and humor curiously blended. For him the past had an irresistible attraction; he loved old books, old houses, old pictures, old wine, old friends. His mind was like a Tudor mansion, full of low roofed, wainscoted rooms, and pictures on the walls of men and women in antique garb; full of tortuous passages with grim crannies in which ghosts might lurk; with a garden with plots of shaven grass, and processions of clipped yews, and a stone dial in the corner with a Latin motto anent the flight of time carved upon it, and a drowsy sound of rocks heard sometimes from afar. He sat at the India House with the heart of Sir Thomas Browne beating beneath his sables. He sputtered out puns among his friends from the saddest heart. He laughed that he might not weep. Misery, which could not make him a cynic nor a misanthrope, made him a humorist. And knowing, as now we all know from Sergeant Talfourd, the tragic shadow which darkened his home for years, one looks upon the portrait of Elia with pity, tempered with awe. Lamb extended the sphere of the Essay, not so much because he dealt with subjects which till his day had been untouched, but because he imported into that literary form a fancy humor and tenderness which resembled the fancy humor and tenderness of no other writer. The manifestations of these qualities were as personal and peculiar as his expression of countenance, the stutter of his speech, his habit of punning, his love of black letter and whisky punch. His essays are additions to English literature, just as Potosi silver was an addition to the wealth of Europe—something which it did not previously possess. Whatever his subject, it becomes inter-penetrated by his pathetic and fanciful humor, and it is thereby etherealized, made poetic. Some of his essays have all the softness and remoteness of dreams. They are not of the earth earthy. They are floating islands asleep on serene shadows in a sea of humor. The Essay on Roast Pig breathes a divine aroma. The sentences hush themselves around the youthful chimney-sweep, "the innocent blackness," asleep in the nobleman's sheets, as they might around the couch of the sleeping Princess. Gone are all his troubles—the harsh call of his master, sooty knuckle rubbed into tearful eyes, his brush, his call from the chimney top. Let the poor wretch sleep! And then Lamb's method of setting forth his fancies is as peculiar as the fancies themselves. He was a modern man only by the accident of birth; and his style is only modern by the same accident. It is full of the quaintest convolutions and doublings back upon itself; and ever and again a paragraph is closed by a sentence of unexpected rhetorical richness, like heavy golden fringe depending from the velvet of the altar cover—a trick which he learned from the "Religio Medici," and the "Urn Burial." As a critic, too, Lamb takes a high place. His Essay on the Genius of Hogarth is a triumphant vindication of that master's claim to the highest place of honor in British art; and in it he sets forth the doctrine, that a picture must not be judged by externals of color, nor by manipulative dexterity—valuable as these unquestionably are—but by the number and value of the thoughts it contains; a doctrine which Mr. Ruskin has borrowed, and has used with results.

SODA—
100 casks Loe's Newcastle;
2 bbls Cream Tartar; for sale by
o1 CASTLEMAN, MERRELL, & CO.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—210 caddies Sunny South Natural Leaf in store and for sale by
o3 TERRY & CO., 615 Main st.

N. O. SUGAR—75 hhds fair to choice N. O. Sugar for sale by [o2] GARDNER & CO.

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF INDIA.—It having become evident that India is the main reliance of European manufacturers in their efforts to keep in motion their cotton mills, pending the war in America, the quantity of fibre likely to be derived from that source becomes a subject of great interest wherever cotton goods are used. Samuel Laing, the late provincial minister for India, presented an address before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, giving much information. He said nothing was likely to be done in India for the next year or two, which would largely increase the supply of cotton, and that a million and a quarter of bales in the ensuing twelve months was as much as could be expected. If, therefore, it should be impossible to get at the cotton stored in the Southern States, the present crisis must go on with augmenting force. Looking to the future, however, a large increasing supply of cotton might, under certain conditions, be obtained from India; indeed, "if the price suited," that cultivation admitted of almost indefinite increase. His remarks are reported more at length as follows:

It was clear now, what India could and what she could not do. She could not all at once supply a substitute for the four millions of bales which had been suddenly withdrawn from the world's consumption. At the present rate of production in India it took five or six acres to produce one bale of clean cotton, from 60 pounds to 80 pounds of clean cotton per acre being the average yield. Even if the railways had all been completed and there was a certainty of the high prices continuing, it was quite out of the question that such a transferrence of agricultural capital and labor should have been made from the cultivation of other productions to cotton as to have provided a substitute for the entire quantity withdrawn by the American war. That India had grown about a million of bales in a single year was a great fact for present and full of promise for the future. It was a great fact because it had prevented an absolute cotton famine. [Hear, hear.] People talked sometimes of large quantities of cotton being stored in the interior of India waiting the opportunity of being carried to the coast.

Such stories were all moonshine. People did not grow great quantities of an article for which in ordinary years there was no demand, and which nobody would buy. Cotton was largely grown by the peasantry for the home manufacture of the fabrics in which they were clothed, and a certain surplus of the material remained for exportation. When the price rose, any little store that might be left in the country was exported, the natives economized their own consumption so as to export the more, and finally they were stimulated to increase the production. England had already received the benefit of the accumulated stock, but not of an increased production, as no one could calculate on the continuance of the enhanced price; and if he could, the increase of production was a matter of time. With respect to the future, if, during the next twelve months, a million and a quarter bales should arrive from India, he believed it was as much as could reasonably be expected. He would refer any one who wished to pursue the subject further to a letter in last week's Economist, by Mr. Money, of Calcutta, who had arrived at the same conclusion as himself respecting next year's supply of cotton from India. Mr. Money advocated the establishment by the government of a large number of agents all over the country to collect the land revenue and stimulate the growth of cotton. Such projects were at present in the domain of theory. At present they had not got beyond that stage in which the home Government vetoed practical enterprises for the encouragement of European capital, and enterprises of the Indian government such as the construction of cotton roads, passing a contract law, and offering the waste lands for sale at a low uniform price. What chance, therefore, was there for the government to adopt such measures as Mr. Money advocated, measures which were totally exceptional and contrary to all the recognized rules of political economy? To trust to any such schemes would be to trust to a broken reed. The best service he could render was to say that for the next year or two nothing was likely to be done which would largely increase the supply of Indian cotton. The only possible relief in the crisis under which Lancashire was suffering must come from America. If they could not get access to the cotton stored in the Southern States, the crisis must go on for the next twelve months with augmenting force. How relief was to be obtained was another question; but he believed that many months would not elapse before the termination of the horrid struggle in America, and the recognition by England and other great powers of Europe of the Southern Confederacy. [Hear, hear.] He had no authority for such an opinion, other than that it was an opinion which he had formed from the progress of political events, and from his habit of looking a little ahead. He hoped such would be the case, and he believed it would be for the benefit of England and India. He thought it must be most desirable for the interests of India that they should arrive at normal prices at which the cotton might be permanently maintained, in order that India might see whether they really were such that they could grow cotton with advantage or not; for if American cotton was brought forward at the conclusion of the war at permanently lower prices than India could cultivate it, then it would be a great misfortune for India if its capital, already too scanty for agricultural purposes, had been diverted from its original and more productive branches of cultivation into the growth of cotton at prices which could not be maintained. But, although he thought they would do well to clear their minds of India and look exclusively to America as a solution of the present crisis, it was no less true that India was not less important than America, looking to the permanent interests of the cotton industry. Whether they looked to the cotton supply of the country, or of the consumption of cotton manufactures, he thought that India must occupy the first place in the consideration of a cotton manufacturing community like that of Lancashire. As regarded the supply, although he was satisfied what he had already said was true, that the supply for the next twelve months would not exceed a million and a quarter, or a million and a half bales at the outside, he thought himself that, even when peace was restored, they should not find prices at the very low range of former years, and if prices maintained anything like the tolerable range of 5d. or 6d. per lb. for the fair average quality of cotton, he thought it would be found that a large and increasing supply would come from India, As a cotton-producing country, India has many great advantages, and as far as he knew only one serious disadvantage. The disadvantage was in the climate, which in most parts of India was not so favorable as the Southern States of America. The climate of India was an extreme climate. For six months in the year it rained torrents, and then for six months there was a period of extreme heat and great drought, which was often only interrupted by a few precarious showers. The consequence was, that the indigenous cotton plant, which could only be planted and grow during the rains, in order to withstand the drought, required to strike its roots deeper into the subsoil, and, so to speak, to show less of itself above ground and more below than the cotton plant of a more equable climate. It did not, therefore, flower so freely; there were fewer bulbs; it yielded a smaller produce per acre; and the fibre was shorter. This, however, was not universally the case in India. There were districts like that of Dharwar, where the American cotton plant was grown, and succeeded perfectly well; and there could be no doubt that in other districts the indigenous plant might be greatly improved by better cultivation, and by judicious crossing and selection.

☞ IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN.—The Collector of the port of Louisville has received the following important communication from Rear Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron:

CAIRO, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessel violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, &c., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamers notified?

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral Com. Miss. Squadron.
To the Collector at Louisville.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The following letter, containing an account of a most foul murder, has been handed to the Evansville Journal for publication, in order that it may sooner reach the attention of the friends of the deceased:

HENDERSON CO., KY., Oct. 8, 1862.

Mr. Henry Crabby—Dear Sir: Mrs. Gates requested me to write to you and inform you of the death of her husband, Jacob Gates. He was shot on Sunday last, by some unknown person, while he was out in his tobacco patch; he was shot through the lungs with buckshot, and died last night about dark; he had no suspicion who the rascal was, as he did not know that he had an enemy in the world. His wife is much distressed. She said she would like to see some of his relatives. They live thirteen miles below the town of Henderson, near what is called the Point.

Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. W. TAYLOR.

REBELS ABANDONING THE KANAWHA—CONJECTURES AS TO THEIR OBJECT.—A gentleman just from Charleston, Kanawha, recently arrived at Point Pleasant bringing the latest intelligence of the operations of the rebels in that place and its surroundings. His opportunities for obtaining information were as good as any loyal man's could be, being a resident of the place up to the time of leaving it, a few days ago. The Wheeling Intelligencer says:

There were no rebel troops in Charleston at the time he left except Jenkins's cavalry, who were prowling through the country, hunting down Union men, stealing horses, &c. The body of their army had left some days before. They had taken several days' rations with them, together with their sick and wounded, and all their effects and had hurriedly retreated up the Valley, toward Gauley, leaving the impression that they were going into the Valley of Virginia, to reinforce General Lee at Winchester. Prominent rebel citizens, who have taken an active part with them, were also leaving in the same direction.

Whether they were *retreating* from the Valley, after collecting all the available horses and property; or whether, relying upon the uniform slowness of Federal operations—they were going to aid in some important operation of Lee's, expecting to get back in time to meet any advance up the Kanawha; or whether they had become alarmed for their safety in the rear, are conjectures, of the truth of which nobody could learn.

It is *possible* that Lee, finding himself sorely in need of troops, may have called Loring to his assistance, supposing Jenkins's forces sufficient to hold the valley for the present, and yet it is hardly probable that the holding of such an important acquisition as the *Kanawha Salines* would be committed to so small a force, and we cannot believe that they intend to abandon it entirely.

The most reasonable conjecture is, that certain indications in other quarters have had an influence in inducing their retrograde movement. It is not lawful to specify at present, but we trust the quiet of camp life in this department will ere long give place to scenes of activity.

Desertion was common in the rebel army. At least five hundred rebel troops were left behind as deserters, some of whom he was personally acquainted with.

THE DISMISSAL OF MAJOR KEY.—The Washington Star has reason to believe that the following is an exact copy of the record upon which Major John J. Key was dismissed from the military service of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 26, 1862.

Major John J. Key:

SIR: I am informed that in answer to the question "Why was not the rebel army bagged immediately after the battle near Sharpsburg?" propounded to you by Major Levi C. Turner, Judge Advocate, &c., you answered, "That is not the game. The object is that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save slavery."

I shall be very happy if you will, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this, prove to me by Major Turner that you did not, either literally or in substance, make the answer stated. Yours,
A. LINCOLN.

Endorsed as follows:

Copy delivered to Major Key at 10:25 A. M., September 27, 1862. JOHN HAY.

At about 11 o'clock A. M., September 27, 1862, Major Key and Major Turner appeared before me. Major Turner says, "As I remember it the conversation was: I asked the question, Why we did not bag them after the battle of Sharpsburg? Major Key's reply was, That was not the game; that we should tire the rebels out and ourselves; that that was the only way the Union could be preserved; we come together fraternally, and slavery be saved." On cross-examination Major Turner says he has frequently heard Major Key converse in regard to the present troubles, and never heard him utter a sentiment unfavorable to the maintenance of the Union. He has never uttered anything which he, Major T., would call disloyalty. The particular conversation detailed was a private one.
A. LINCOLN.

Endorsed on the above:

In my view it is wholly inadmissible for any gentleman holding a military commission from the United States to utter such sentiments as Major Key is within proved to have done. Therefore let Major John J. Key be forthwith dismissed from the military service of the United States. A. LINCOLN.

The foregoing is the whole record, the simple order of the dismissal at the War Department.

At the interview of Major Key and Major Turner with the President, Major Key did not attempt to controvert the statement of Major Turner, but simply insisted and sought to prove that he was true to the Union. The substance of the President's reply was that, if there was a "game" even among Union men to have our army not take an advantage of the enemy when it could, it was his object to break up that game.

LOCKJAW.—A hair dresser of Milan accidentally received a cut with a scythe on the palm of his left hand, near the wrist, says the Milan Italian Medical Gazette. This occurred about the beginning of March, 1861; the wound healed in six days, and it was not until the 30th of March that, on rising from his bed, he felt some difficulty in opening his mouth, besides contractions in his left hand, which he could not stretch out, and pains in the right hip and thigh. During the first days these phenomena disappeared on going to bed, but commenced again as soon as he rose and exposed himself to the open air. On the 10th of April, the symptoms becoming more intense, he was taken to the hospital.

On the following day a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw and rigidity in those of the neck were observed; the left hand experienced a contraction every time it was taken from under the bed clothes, and the pain in the right side continued; the pulse was very slightly agitated. Sixteen grains of chloride of barytes dissolved in a pound of distilled water were prescribed to be taken in the course of four-and-twenty hours. This treatment was continued until the 21st, when the symptoms of lockjaw having almost entirely disappeared, the dose was reduced to eight grains a day, and the remedy entirely left off on the 26th; two days later the patient left the hospital in perfect health. It must be added, however, that Dr. Gherini, of Milan, affirms that he tried this remedy without success in the case of a wounded soldier during the war in Italy.

On the other hand he admits that Dr. Gnecchi, of the same city, has several times administered it successfully in cases of traumatic lockjaw, and that Dr. Tassani, also of Milan, counts one cure by this salt. Another case is related as having occurred at Venice, where a young girl of sixteen received a slight wound in the wrist, which, appearing very insignificant, was neglected. Symptoms of lockjaw appeared on the following day, which were successfully treated by twenty-four grains of aconite in strong laurel water, a table-spoonful being administered every hour. The dose of the aconite was afterwards raised to thirty-six grains, and in the course of two days the patient was cured.

The marriage of the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria, daughter of Victor Emmanuel II, took place on the 25th of September, at Turin, and the lady had sailed from Genoa for Lisbon. By this marriage the House of Braganza becomes connected with the House of Bonaparte, as the elder sister of the lady is the wife of Prince Napoleon. The Bonapartes were once in strong antagonism to the Braganzas, in those days when the first Napoleon was in the habit of issuing edicts that this or that royal house had ceased to reign. He cashiered the Braganzas in 1808, and they fled to Brazil, barely escaping from Marshal Junot, who had been sent to seize them; and he got his ducal title, that of Abrantes, from one of their towns. The Emperor and King kept the House of Savoy shut up in Sardinia. Now we find his successor cultivating the closest relations with the Italian family, and through that family becoming connected with the Portuguese royal house. Napoleon III. is becoming royally allied in spite of himself. He married a woman of blue blood, to be sure, but she was not of blood royal. Thus doing, he cut off all chance of connecting himself with reigning houses, directly; but his connections are doing the work for him, and after a few more marriages he will be able to rank himself with the old families. His son is too young to be married, but they negotiate marriages for sucking sovereigns at very early ages, and so it is almost time to be looking about for a wife for the Prince Imperial, who is in his seventh year.

1,000 KEGS NAILS AND BRADS for sale by
o1 WELLER & PARKER.

NAILS—1,200 kegs assorted Nails and Spikes in store and for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

PEPPER—50 bags for sale by
o3 GARDNER & CO

CASTILE SOAP—50 boxes for sale by
o3 GARDNER & CO

FINE TEAS—Choice Green and Black Teas—quality, and on retail by [o1] HIBBITT & SON

40 BBLS PLANTATION MOLASSES;
17 hhds N. O. Sugar;
50 hhds Baltimore Yellow Sugar;
75 bags Rio Coffee;
In store and for sale by
o4 WELLER & PARKER, 316 Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. P. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN
Pure Wines, Brandies, Whisky, &c.,
(OLD BLUE HOUSE),
No. 79 Fourth street, between Main and Market streets.
a23

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS.
1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.
DALE, ROSS, & CO.,
Importers & Jobbers,
521 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of buyers is hereby invited to our full and well-selected stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Silks, Ribbons, Shawls,
WHITE GOODS

And all other articles in our line. a14 63m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. M. INGALLS,
Commission Merchant for the sale of
Boots, Shoes, and Hats,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the TRADE to his stock of these goods, which are offered at manufacturers' prices. Have on hand and are receiving lots of these goods, which are offered at LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF MANUFACTURING to close consignments.
R. M. INGALLS,
436 Main street, up stairs,
between Fourth and Fifth streets,
a16 Louisville, Ky.

ASTROLOGY.
Look Out! Good News for All!

THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the best. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.

In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She guides the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.

It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, which can be attested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. To all in business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a *bona fide* Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practises nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious of her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice. All interviews are strictly private and confidential; therefore come, one—come all.

☞ Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.

P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate. Every person who cannot get along in this world, and has bad luck, should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.

☞ Remember the place, 509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

P. S.—Madame Snell would inform her friends and the public that she has just published an Astrological Book by which every one can tell their own fortune, and which contains, beside the different ways of telling fortune, a variety of Parlor Magic and also a safe, sure, and effectual means of preventing conception, also of curing Impotency and Sterility. All who wish to purchase this book can find it by calling at her office, 509 Eighth street. j12 dly

Quartermaster's Department,
OFFICE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 131 East Third street.
CINCINNATI, August 18 1862

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR FURNISHING Uniform Regulation Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the United States.

The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond to make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where specimens may be seen. Bidders will state the quantity to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, the total quantity offered, and the price for each article.

All articles delivered by contractors are required by law to be legibly marked with the contractor's name.

The following list embraces the principal supplies needed:

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
Uniform Coats, consisting of Engineer, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry;
Uniform Jackets, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Zouave, and Knit;
Uniform Trowsers, consisting of Footmen, Horsemen, Zouave, and Knit;
Cotton Duck Overalls;
Drawers, Flannel and Knit;
Shirts, Flannel and Knit;
Great Coats, Footmen and Horsemen;
Straps for Great Coats;
Blankets, Woollen and Rubber;
Ponchos;
Talmas;
Sack Coats, lined and unlined;
Boots, Bootees, Leggings, Stockings,
Stocks, Leather;
Uniform Hats, trimmed and untrimmed;
Uniform Caps;
Forage Caps, Recruits, Cavalry and Infantry;
Cap Covers, Stable Frocks, Sashes;
Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.

ARTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents Common Tents, D'Abri Tents;
Musketo Bars;
Regimental Colors;
Camp "
National "
Standards;
Storm Flags;
Garrison "
Recruiting Flags;
Guidons;
Axes;
Spades;
Hatchets;
Mess Pans;
Camp Kettles;
Pickaxes;
Bugles;
Trumpets
Drums;
Fifes.

BOOKS.
Company Order;
" Clothing Account;
" Descriptive;
" Morning Report.
Post Order;
" Morning Report;
" Letter;
" Guard.
Regimental General Order;
" Letter;
" Descriptive;
" Index;
" Order;
Target Practice;
Consolidated Morning Report;
Inspection.

Security will be required for the fulfilment of every contract.

All proposals received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present.

Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time as favorable bids are received up to the time of making the contract.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JNO. H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

Parties who propose furnishing supplies to this Department will state in their proposals how long the proposition holds, and on the back of each bid will be a guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, that the bidder will execute the contract if it is awarded him. No letters or telegrams of inquiry will be answered, but after the letting of the 28th inst. bidders will be duly notified when their proposals are accepted. Proposals will be marked on the outside "Proposals for Army Clothing."
JNO. H. DICKERSON,
a30 dtf Captain and A. Q. M.

GREAT STOCK OF MILITARY CLOTHING.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main street, Opposite the National Hotel,

HAS NOW IN STORE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Military—
Dress Coats, Pants, and vests;
Fatigue Coats, Pants, and vests;
Overcoats (Regulation style);
Artillery and Cavalry Jackets;
Negligee Shirts and Gauntlets;
Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
ALSO,
An immense stock of Men's and Boy's Fine Clothing, together with a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for which orders are solicited.
☞ Good fits and satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
Call at ARMSTRONG'S,
o17 Northwest Corner of Fourth and Main.

SUNDRIES—
250 packages new Mackerel;
2,000 lbs Dried Beef;
500 lbs Bologna Sausages;
100 dozen canned Peaches;
15 cases Sardines;
20 do Lobsters;
100 do Catawba Wine;
50 do Lemon do;
50 do Ginger do;
10,000 Cigars; for sale by
o17 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 331 Main st.

MACKEREL—
50 bbls large No. 3 Mackerel;
25 bbls medium No. 3 do;
25 ½ bbls large No. 3 do;
30 ½ bbls do No. 2 do;
50 kits No. 2 do;
50 kits No. 1 do;
In store and for sale by
o13 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

Cotton Mops.
25 DOZEN COTTON MOPS THIS WEEK RECEIVING and for sale by
o17 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

MOLASSES—150 bbls New York Sirup just received and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGE just received by [o10] GARDNER & CO

CANDLES—200 boxes Star Candles in store and for sale by
o13 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MEDICAL.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
Seltzer Aperient.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

SALINE APERIENT.

It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

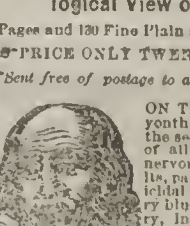
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medical Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st.,
NEW YORK.
And for sale by Druggists generally.
may8 d&wly

DR. LA CROIX'S
Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.
250 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.
☞ PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ☜
☞ *Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.* ☜



ON THE INFIRMITIES OF youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding-School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and surgeons in Europe and on the continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICARD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX.

☞ To insure safety to all letters, simply address "THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
s1 d&wtf No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Consult the Great English Physician,
DR. JNO. B. GROGER,
No. 707 Green st., bet. Clay and Shelby, Louisville.

DR. G. treats successfully Diseases of Females and Children, also all forms of Venereal. CURES WARRANTED. The direful consequences of SELF-POLLUTION removed. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated by the celebrated Painless Vapor method, now used in the Hospitals in London and Paris with great success. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Blood, Throat, Lungs, Chest, Liver, &c. CANCER and Fistula removed without the Knife. Sterility removed—Increase of Family prevented WHERE CAUSE EXISTS. The Doctor's extensive practice in the Hospitals of London and Paris enables him to cure WHEN A CURE IS POSSIBLE. Dr. G.'s Golden Pills for sale—$1 per box. Address Box 69 with stamp for reply. The best references given. N. B. Private office for Ladies. Advice and Medicine to the Poor GRATIS. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Office No. 707 Green street, between Clay and Shelby, Louisville, Ky. aug23 dly

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
[illegible]

HOG CHOLERA!
The Great Remedy of the Age,
PATENTED MARCH 19, 1861,

HAS never been known to fail in the cure of Cholera in hogs when given according to directions.

I have opened an Office, 223 Jefferson street, opposite the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Depot for the sale of this valuable medicine. It has been tested in hundreds of instances and never known to fail when the disease was taken in time and the medicine properly given. The remedy will cost only about 10 cts. to each hog, and can be sent to any part of the United States. This medicine is a liquid and is put up only in quart and half gallon bottles. The half gallon bottle is worth ten dollars, and contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart bottle is worth five dollars, and contains medicine enough for 50 hogs—each bottle having on its label all the necessary directions for using.

All orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to.

Persons ordering medicine will recollect the above prices per bottle, with an additional charge of thirty cents for the package of one or four bottles.

This medicine can also be obtained of Moorhead & Co., No. 136 Fourth street, between Main and the River, Louisville, Ky. au6 d&wtf JACOB LIGHTER.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

RYMES'
PATENT RETAINERS
AND
HYDRAULIC PRESSES

HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION FOR THE PAST two years for the manufacture of tobacco, and all the parties operating them testify to their great superiority in every respect over every other contrivance for doing the work. Ease of operation and rapidity of action are combined with great power and durability. The subscribers are the sole manufacturers in the United States, and give their personal attention to the erection of the machines, and warrant them perfectly satisfactory.

The following manufacturers are now using our machines, and we refer, by permission, to them, viz:
Messrs. D. J. Garth & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
Pioneer Tobacco Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Messrs. Watson, McGill, & Co., Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. Jesse Hare & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
Messrs. Ragland & Guthrey, Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. McCulloch & Gray, Petersburg, Va.
E. P. Jones, Esq., Greensboro, N. C.
James M. Booker, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
Jacob Lorillard, Esq., New York City.
Messrs. Alexander McLeod & Co., Halifax, N. S.

"Shapes" of all sizes, with iron frames and iron faced blocks, segments, bands, and other tools of the most approved patterns constantly on hand. Also steam licorice kettles and boilers, box presses, and polishing mills. HITTINGER, COOK, & CO.,
Charleston, Mass.
M. HITTINGER..........ISAAC COOK..........C. RYMES.
june12 d9m*

XXX

ALE

AND

PORTER

(In whole, half, and quarter casks and bottles),

Brewed from the choicest Barley Malt and Hops by

RHODES & VERNER and SPENCER & GARRARD.

FOR SALE BY

T. F. EVANS, - - - - - - - Sole Agent,

CRYSTAL PALACE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
ap19 dlv

GENTLEMEN'S
Outfitting Establishment.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Corner Main and Fourth sts.,

WHERE EVERYTHING CAN BE FOUND APpertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe—
CLOTHING of all kinds;
SHIRTS of all kinds;
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS of all kinds;
SOCKS of all kinds.
m23 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

HAMS—
2,000 plain canvased Hams;
1,000 sugar-cured do; for sale by
o1 GARDNER & CO.

N. O. CLARIFIED SUGAR—30 hhds choice White Clarified just received per railroad and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

S. G. HENRY. N. H. HENRY.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Main and Wall streets, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Cash advances made on goods consigned to us to any amount.
☞ We are at all times ready to attend to sales of Real Estate, Marshal's or Constables' Sales, Household Furniture, &c., on terms satisfactory to sellers.
jy29

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walker's Exchange,
Third street, between Main and Market.

Fresh Venison,
First of the season, just received.
SHELL OYSTERS,
YOUNG GROUSE,
YOUNG QUAIL,
SQUIRREL, FISH, &c
J. CAWEIN & CO.,
Agents for D. HARRIE'S CELEBRATED ALE.
o15 blk

NEW MUSIC,

JUST PUBLISHED BY D. P. FAULDS, 223 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
"Here's Your Mule." Comic camp song. 25c.
"Love bewitched am I of Jennie." Words and music by L. V. H. Crosby. 30c.
"I can't help dat. 'Taint my fault." Comic song by an Intelligent Contraband. 25c.
"Kingdom Coming." 25c.
"Battle Cry of Freedom." Root. 25c.
"We are coming, Father Abraham, with 60,000 more." 25c.
"Gen'l Boyle's Grand March." Very popular. 25c.
"That Southern Wagon." Union. 25c.
"Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" Union. 25c.
Army Bugles and every kind of Musical Instrument to be found at 223 Main street, between Second and Third o15 j&b D. P. FAULDS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A small lot of
LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at only 15 cts apiece
AT
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S
o8 j&b Cheap Lace Store, 305 Fourth st.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools and Hardware of every description
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at lowest cash prices by
A. McBRIDE,
o11 j&b No. 221 Third street.

CORN KNIVES, PRESERVING KETTLES, APple Parers and Corers, Locks, Butts, Screws, Tools, &c., for sale wholesale and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
o11 j&b No. 221 Third street.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
DRESS GOODS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING BY EXPRESS our FALL and WINTER STOCK, giving us advantage of the most desirable importations.
BLACK AND WHITE FOULARD SILKS;
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS;
BEAUTIFUL IRISH POPLINS;
PLAID MERINOES; GALA PLAIDS;
FANCY AND PLAIN DeLAINES;
REPT VELOURS AND MERINOES;
FRENCH CHINTZES, good assortment;
MOURNING GOODS of every description;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS; HOOP SKIRTS;
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.
MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
o6 j&b Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

SHELL OYSTERS!
FIRST OF THE SEASON!
At the St. Charles Restaurant.

WE have just received, and will receive daily from date, the finest of oysters in the shell procurable in the Eastern markets. Our Restaurant is also constantly supplied with all delicacies of the Season, all of which we serve up in our Restaurant or sent to any part of the City in a style that cannot be surpassed.
C. C. RUFER & CO. Proprietors.
Sole Agents of the celebrated DAYTON ALE and PORTER. o8 j&b

Pargny's Restaurant.
REOPENING AND REDUCTION IN PRICES.

I HAVE REOPENED MY RESTAURANT AT the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and refitted it in all its departments with elegance and comfort. All the delicacies of the season will be served to order. Also a
COMMODIOUS LADIES' SALOON,
Entirely separated from the Gentlemen's Restaurant, and where
Ice-Creams, Sherbets, & Fruits
will be ready at all hours. The location on the first floor renders it very convenient.
The bill of fare will always comprise the very best articles in the market, and be prepared by an experienced cook.
Meals, Desserts, Ice-Cream, &c., will be sent to private families if desired, and family parties supplied at any hour. [illegible]

Coal Oil Lanterns.
LARGE AND SMALL SQUARE LANTERNS with Reflectors; also a great variety of Hand-Lanterns.
s10 j&b&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

Lamps—Lamps—Lamps.
OUR STOCK OF COAL OIL LAMPS FOR THE fall trade is now complete. Dealers and others will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
s10 j&b&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

Hanging Lamps.
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF HANGING Lamps, from one to four lights, comprising a great variety of patterns. Dealers supplied at low rates.
s10 j&b&w WM. SKENE & CO. Bullitt st.

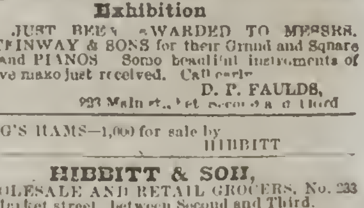
GEO. W. SMALL'S
FALL IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED NEW CARPETS OF EVERY description—
Medallion Velvet;
Velvet Tapestry;
Old English Brussels;
Tapestry Brussels;
Three-ply Carpets;
Hemp Carpets;
New and desirable
Curtain Goods and Trimmings;
Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Rugs, Mats, &c.
Also light and heavy DUCK, for Tents, Camp Stools, and Cots.
Which will be sold very low FOR CASH ONLY.
GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main st., between Third and Fourth,
s17 Louisville, Ky.

OTTER CREEK MILLS
196
XXX
Anti-Humbug Family Flour.
S. P. STERETT.
FOR SALE ONLY by H. FERGUSON & SON,
ja4 Fifth street, one door north of Market.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.
MARK & DOWNS,
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.,
Are now in receipt of their early supply of
FALL DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Dress Goods in Variety;
Domestics of all kinds;
Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Hosiery;
Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls;
Linens, Table Linens, and Towelling.
All for sale at lowest prices of the season.
sep1 MARK & DOWNS.

STEINWAY & SONS.



The Prize Medal at the Great London Exhibition
HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS for their Grand and Square and Grand PIANOS. Some beautiful instruments of the above make just received. Call early.
D. P. FAULDS,
a9 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third

STAGG'S HAMS—1,000 for sale by
o11 HIBBITT

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third.
o11

Military Books and Stationery.
Photograph Albums and Pictures.
THE BEST MAP OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. The only complete Picture of the Seat of War. 75 cts.
s30 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

Fancy Soap.
A GREAT variety, including Honey, Glycerine, Sunflower, Palm, Bath, Poncine, Almond, Rose, Cosmetic, Military, Yankee, Castile, Sportsman, Continental, Variegated, Ball, &c., just received and for sale by
o11 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

RIO COFFEE—117 bags prime to strictly choice just received per Jefferson'ville Railroad and for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.
o8 North side Main, below Seventh.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

☞ Daily Journal, delivered in the city.........$10 00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily per year	8 00
Daily per month	75
Country Daily (half sheet) per year	5 00
Country Daily (half sheet) per month	50
Tri-Weekly per year	5 00
Tri-Weekly per month	50
Weekly per year	2 00
Weekly per year in clubs of five, each	1 50

All subscriptions out of the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Ten Lines Agate or less, Daily:

2d or 3d page.		1st or 4th page.
1 insertion, $0 75	1 month, $7 00	1 month, $8 00
2 insertions, 1 00	2 months, 13 00	2 months, 9 00
3 insertions, 1 25	3 months, 18 00	3 months, 12 00
4 insertions, 1 50	6 months, 30 00	6 months, 18 00
5 insertions, 1 75	12 months, 55 00	12 months, 30 00
6 insertions, 2 00		

Each additional square one half the above rates.

Wants, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriages and Deaths 25 cents. Obituaries 50 cents or more according to space occupied.

WEEKLY PAPER.—One dollar a square for first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line; each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

☞ The people want to know why the grand army of the West remained so long inactive in Louisville, why, when it arrived at Chaplin Hills, two of its divisions had to bear for an entire day the continuous shocks of the whole rebel army though other divisions were within supporting distance, and though Gen. Schoeff actually wept at not being permitted to go to the aid of his struggling brethren, why there was no movement of any consequence in the direction of the retreating enemy for some days after the battle, and why, in short, Bragg was allowed to escape out of the State from greatly superior numbers with all the immense spoils gathered up by him during the three or four weeks of his stay. All these things must be scrutinized. The scrutiny will be severe. It will be made without fear or favor. If the present extended dissatisfaction is unjust, it will be removed. If it is just, the responsibility will be placed upon the doomed shoulders that should bear it.

But the past is past. The present is with us, and the future before us. A glorious opportunity is lost to our grand army forever, but other opportunities, like star after star, are rising before it. Kentucky is at present neither invaded nor immediately threatened, but rebel forces to the number probably of more than a hundred thousand, massed together in Tennessee, are no doubt marching upon the closely-besieged and hard-pressed capital of that State, and our magnificent army, if duly active, can accomplish the double purpose of saving Nashville and meeting the enemy's gathered hosts upon a theatre where to defeat them would be to crush them evermore and to annihilate the wicked cause in which they are engaged. To achieve this two-fold object, of such boundless importance to our whole country and to the world of mankind, our army must move with a promptitude and energy that shall bring to mind the best exploits of Frederick the Great and Napoleon. *Will* it move thus? Will it meet the strong demands of a disappointed and perhaps impatient people?

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer expresses a hope that the Indiana Legislature will re-elect Jesse D. Bright to the U. S. Senate. It says that Mr. Bright was expelled from the Senate for no reason except that he was a Democrat. The Enquirer may know no better, but it should. If Bright had been expelled merely for being a Democrat, Lazarus W. Powell and other Democrats more unswerving in their democracy than Bright would no doubt have been expelled too.

Certainly the Cincinnati Enquirer is aware that the chief reason urged in the Senate for Bright's expulsion was that he gave a gentleman a letter of introduction to the President of the rebel Confederacy, recommending the bearer as the inventor of a new fire-arm that would probably be very efficient and destructive in battle. If there was nothing treasonable in the writing of such a letter, treason must be a very difficult crime to commit—so difficult indeed as to be impossible.

We have long liked Mr. Bright personally. He is true in his friendships, and he has good nerve and a great deal of moral courage, but nobody that knows anything about him doubts his warm sympathy with the rebellion. His election to the Senate by a Legislature elected as conservative would tend more strongly than almost anything else could to restore the mischievous sway of radicalism in his State.

If any persons think seriously of the election of Jesse D. Bright to the Senate, they may as well bear in mind that the Senate has as much power to expel a member the second time as the first. What the country needs in both branches of Congress is men, who, while taking their positions firmly in opposition to all radical measures, will, instead of sympathizing with the rebellion or extending to it the slightest toleration, do everything in their power to give the greatest possible vigor to the war for its suppression.

The Legislature of Indiana, we doubt not, will justify the best expectations of the patriotic conservatives of the nation.

☞ Elections to Congress have lately taken place in several States, and they will take place in several more within a few weeks. We are well pleased with the general result thus far, and we hope and expect to be still better pleased when the elections shall be all over.

We trust that the patriotic conservatives in all the States where elections are yet to be held will look carefully to what they do. Let them be sure of their candidates, not trusting too far to the edicts of committees, conventions, and public meetings. Let them by all means, before casting their suffrages for any man, insist on having satisfactory evidence that he is a true and earnest conservative opposed to abolitionism and to all forms of radicalism, and that he is firmly and religiously resolved, come what may, to contribute everything in his power to the vigorous prosecution of the war so long as there shall be in the land an armed rebel against the United States Government, the Constitution, and the laws.

Never before was there a time when the right sort of men were so important in Congress as they are now. The country's salvation is deeply and immediately involved. Let every patriot in every State, in the Congressional elections and in all elections, set his whole soul against the two classes of rebels in our land, the rebels who oppose the war and would establish the Southern Confederacy, and the rebels, who, in their insane fanaticism, would subvert the organic law and the great institutions of the Republic and spread permanent desolation throughout a large section of our country.

☞ Gen. Buckner fully expected, the last time he came into Kentucky, to enjoy in our city the famous Christmas turkey that he didn't eat last winter. 'Tis said, that, when leaving the State, he actually cried and blubbered like a big boy. He isn't the first booby that has cried for the loss of his dinner.

☞ Gen. Bragg came into Kentucky, and, in a big proclamation, pledged his protection to all the friends of the Southern Confederacy. And now where are he and his army? Why are they not on hand to render the protection? Why make sounding promises and then run—lly—scamper?

☞ The rebels are full of admiration of their General Stuart who made the late raid through Maryland into Pennsylvania. He is certainly no common character. He is the most splendid horse-thief in the country.

☞ If our new recruits cannot at once get their uniforms, let them fight in their old clothes. A stout and resolute heart is worth more in battle than a thousand uniforms.

☞ Sportsmen tell us that the hunting season has at last come. The bagging of game is now in order. Our Generals will please take notice.

☞ It would seem, from the desperate conduct of Morgan's guerillas, that they must believe their time to be short. It has been sometimes claimed in their behalf by their friends, that they obeyed the laws of humanity, but certainly they do nothing of the kind now. They yield themselves up to all the worst impulses of unbridled and fiercely-spurred ruffianism.

Think of the conduct of these guerillas toward the poor sick teamster at Cox's Creek. He lay in his wagon so ill as to be utterly helpless. The miscreants ordered him to get out. He replied that he could not—that he had not the strength. Thereupon the wretches, without a word more, shot him dead where he lay, and set fire to his wagon, burning it and his body together. A more horrid murder was never perpetrated. But no guerilla officer held the murderer to account or even rebuked him. The deed was considered right or else too trifling for notice.

The treatment extended to all the teamsters captured at Cox's Creek was atrocious. They were not combatants in any just sense of the term, and they should have been treated with forbearance. But they were compelled to travel upon a run all the way from where they were captured to Lebanon Junction—to travel rapidly enough to keep up with the fast-going guerilla cavalry, who of course were anxious to make the best time they could. The wonder is that more than half of them did not faint and fall by the way. But no doubt they were sustained by the fearful knowledge, that, if they faltered, they would be shot down upon the spot. And several, it appears, were shot down. 'Twas horrible. As sure as there is a God above and a Devil below, such atrocity will meet an awful retribution.

And see what Morgan does with the mails that fall into his hands. It has been the boast of himself and his friends that he uniformly respected private property. The boast never was true. It was always false. He grossly and outrageously falsified it the other day. At Cox's Creek his fellows seized the entire mail of several thousand letters intended for Gen. Wood's Division. These letters they tore open, and took out one or two thousand dollars, holding each bill tauntingly up to the prisoners before putting it in their pockets. This was no public money. It was the hard earnings of private toil sent by fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters, to cheer and comfort and sustain the absent ones amid the hardships and privations of the camp and the march. To seize it was robbery, and a kind of robbery akin to sacrilege. And the mail-robbing operation was repeated at Elizabethtown. The post office in that town was entered, the mail bags were taken off, and all the money in the letters—funds sent by private citizens to private citizens—was confiscated. We can tell John Morgan and his band and his upholders that they are arousing a spirit of wrath, before which they will, ere long, stand appal ed.

Are you aware that the command of our armies of the Potomac has within the last two months, I do not mean since the battle of Antietam was fought, or the campaign in Maryland commenced, been offered, at different times, to three Generals, Burnside, Banks, and Halleck, who all in effect declined, for various reasons?—*Wash. Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

In reply to this, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser remarks: We speak what we know when we say, that when it was announced to the President that the rebels were menacing Maryland, he instantly summoned Gen. Halleck and conferred with him in regard to what General should be placed at the head of an army to oppose their movements. The answer was: "McClellan is the only man who can rally our disheartened forces and successfully lead them against the enemy." An interview with McClellan resulted, and he was asked to accept the command. He promptly refused it, giving as a reason that he had, up to that time, been so hampered in his plans and purposes that he could not, in justice to himself, accept a command so responsible, with the chance that the same sort of thing would be continued. He was urged to lay aside this objection, but nothing could move him from his purpose. Finding him inexorable, the command was offered to Burnside. "Gentlemen," was his reply, "I am not the man for the position. There is only one General that is General McClellan. I cannot accept it." General Banks was then the recipient of the same offer. He declined it, almost in the very words used by Burnside. A second interview with General McClellan followed, in which he was urged, in stronger terms than before, to accept the command, General Halleck even going so far as to tell him it was his *duty* to do so. At last McClellan said: "Assure me that I shall be unhampered in the command, and I will take it." The assurance was given, and the result is known to the country.

It is but proper that this important chapter of recent history should now be published.

☞ There is all but a universal popular complaint of a lack of energy and vehemence of action among our military commanders. We really think, that, whenever an officer of undoubted energy can be found, he should be placed where that valuable quality can be made most available to the country. Now there is Major-General Lew. Wallace, one of the most skilful, brave, and dashing officers in the U. S. service, a General of the true order of the Fighters, but he, instead of being where hot work is to be done, is stationed in the Camp of Instruction at Columbus, O., where he has charge of paroled prisoners. And there is Brigadier-General John A. Logan, who acted for a time as Major-General and received a wound at Fort Donaldson, one of the fiercest and most chivalric warriors in all our land, but he is kept at or near Jackson, Tenn., where, perhaps, he has the superintendence of railroads or something of the sort. And where is Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, the glorious hero, the noble and brilliant leader, who, if it had been possible, would have retrieved the fortunes of the day at Bull Run, and who, on the historic field of Shiloh, was the thunderbolt of the battle? Oh he is at Memphis, absorbed in the annoying little details of the civil government of that city!

Fighters are not needed for railroads and camps of instruction and municipal government. Professors from military schools and Mayors and Councils would no doubt do quite as well. Let warriors be sent to the battles.

☞ The high price of gold gives a good deal of uneasiness to the people of the United States. The price is not only high but getting higher, and the fact is well calculated to create not merely uneasiness but alarm.

Thousands are inquiring how the great evil is to be remedied. Financiers may in vain puzzle their brains over the question. The solution of it is not within their province. The schemes and devices of bankers and brokers have nothing to do with it. It is a matter for the military power of the nation to take in hand. There is no other power that can restore our money matters to a healthy condition. The work is to be done, if at all, by cannon, rifle, sword, and bayonet. Our currency cannot be improved or even kept as it is except by the improvement of our prospects in the war. If it is to be raised to the value of gold, the victories of our arms must thus raise it. If Buell had demolished Bragg's army in Kentucky, the premium on gold would in a single day have fallen one half, and, if McClellan were to vanquish Lee's army and take Richmond, the premium would at once be nothing or next to nothing.

We trust that Government and people, seeing clearly that the salvation of our country from financial ruin depends upon the work done in the field, will push forward that work with an energy and power fully commensurate with the momentous object to be accomplished. All unnecessary delay in a crisis like this is a terrible crime against the nation and against the world of mankind.

☞ "What did your brother die of?" said the Marquis Spinola to Sir Horace Vere. "He died, sir, of having nothing to do." We apprehend that some of our Generals may die, not of having nothing to do, but of doing it.

☞ The rather pretty young girl, who, while passing our office on Monday, exclaimed, evidently for our edification, that the day of John Morgan's coming to Louisville would be the happiest day of her life, will please to call on us early this morning. We are appointed to act as her overseer in the military prison, and we wish to arrange so as to have as little trouble with her as possible. We expect to get along with the little rebel pretty well. We know she has a smart spice of the Devil, but so have we. We are aware that she is wild, but we will either tame her or be as wild as she is.

☞ He who takes another's property clandestinely is guilty of the crime of theft. He who seizes it openly and leaves Confederate paper in its place is guilty of two crimes—first, robbery, and secondly passing bad money.

☞ Such of the hogs as are left between Richmond (Ky.) and Fort Big Hill are said to have been fattening lately upon dead rebels. We don't think we shall buy our winter's pork from that section.

☞ All who have had their front teeth pulled out that they may not have to fight should have their noses cut off that they may not even "smell the battle from afar."

☞ A dollar sent for subscription to the Louisville Journal pays a thousand per cent. interest.

XXVTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY ON A GUERILLA HUNT.

CAMP MOORE, NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., }
October 23, 1862. }

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I will try to give your readers a brief sketch of our adventures in search of guerillas, claiming their indulgence for every irregularity. As I write from memory and surrounded as I am by the ceaseless din and confusion of camp I have no chance or inclination to attempt anything like system or classification: Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, and G, of the 25th Michigan Infantry, left camp Moore, near Louisville, on Wednesday morning Oct., 15th, at 2 A. M., with orders to go by rail as far as Eminence, thence to march through the counties of Henry, Owen, and Gallatin, dispersing such guerilla parties as we might find on our way and return as soon as practicable by way of the Ohio river. We arrived at Lagrange just at daybreak, and the most of us took breakfast at the hotel, which is kept by a "good Union man," at least he claimed to be, but be that as it may, he gave us a good breakfast and we paid him for it, which is not common for soldiers in this section, I am told. At Eminence we left the cars, and after getting a lieutenant and eight men of the Kentucky Home Guard, stationed at that place, to act as guides, and teams to carry our baggage and the sick who might fall out on the way, we took up our line of march toward the Kentucky river, along whose banks a band of lawless scamps have so long found a hiding place, and from their secret haunts have often sallied forth on their midnight raids to pillage and plunder from quiet, law-abiding citizens. As there had been no rain in this section for a long time, the roads were very dusty, and the country through which we passed wore a parched and dismal aspect; water was very scarce and of an inferior quality generally, but by the aid of our guides we managed to keep our canteens replenished from time to time, and in this way got through this almost desert country without suffering but little for that great necessary of a soldier's life. Just as the shades of night were falling we arrived at Bethlehem, a quiet little country town. The name called up in the minds of us all pleasant memories of our Sabbath school days. *Bethlehem,* the Babe, the rude manger, the wise men, and the guiding star—all these came uncalled, and passed in "grand review" before our mental vision, showing that there is much in a name after all. This is a real Union town, and the good citizens had a most magnificent supper prepared for us, to which we did ample justice after our day's march. After supper was over the battalion was called to attention, and one of our Lieutenants called for a vote of thanks in the following words: "Fellow soldiers of the 25th Michigan Infantry, I propose a vote of thanks to these good people, especially the ladies, who have prepared for us this splendid feast. If the wise men of the East, when they went to Bethlehem, were as bountifully provided no wonder they exclaimed 'Praise be to God!' Three cheers for the ladies of Kentucky." I need hardly add the cheers were given with a vim, too, which showed they came from hearts overflowing with gratitude. We encamped in a field near by and slept as sweetly and as soundly as the babe upon its mother's breast. And why not? "The earth is our mother," and we reposed on her bosom. At 2 A. M. we were again under way, and at sunrise arrived on the shore of the Kentucky, which we crossed by putting some plank on each end of an old scow that lay across the stream. The water is now very low, but in times of high water I am told the river is navigable for steamboats above this point. The shore on either side is high and rocky, with a thick growth of underbrush, just the place for "banditti to resort," and as we slowly wound around the winding path, I was reminded of "the Lady of the Lake," and experienced something of the feelings which filled the mind of the brave Fitz James after he had seen those "secret foemen of the ground" come forth at stern Rhoderick's call. Yes, I, too, could almost fancy

"That every hill around was rife
With crested warrior armed for strife."

But my fancy painted false pictures, for all was as quiet as the sleep of innocence, and the little mountain village where we stopped to rest and get our dinner was full of "good Union men." By this time our guides and nearly all the captains and lieutenants were mounted on horses which they had captured (or pressed, as our guides term it) from the secesh on the way, and it was quite laughable to see the awkwardness of those unused to riding. At 3 P. M. we started for Owenton, where we arrived just at dark and took up our quarters in the court-house, which we found very comfortable.

The people of this county are nearly all secesh, and many of the young men are in the rebel army. The women are very spunky, declaring themselves Southern rights ladies. They do not like the name of rebel or secesh. Now and then we find an honest, straight-forward Union man, whose dilapidated buildings, rickety fences, and herdless fields tell but too plainly how much his principles have cost him. Such men evince a moral courage which is truly sublime, and their characters will shine forth on the future history of our country like the star of hope to the weary mariner. God bless and protect the Union people of the South, is the prayer of every true soldier's heart, for on them the great weight of this wicked rebellion falls.

Sunday night at twelve o'clock we were ordered to sling knapsacks and be ready for a march. All was soon ready, and in quick time we marched toward the Ohio, which we reached Monday afternoon, Oct. 20th, all in good spirits, but the boys were a little tired and hungry. A good supper soon satisfied our appetites, and "tired nature's sweet restorer" soon refreshed our wearied frames, and we arose in the morning, feeling both our physical and mental strength revived, and also that we were one day's journey nearer home, which we already regard our camp near Louisville. The reason we did not leave Warsaw at night is, Col. Moore heard there was a band of rebel cavalry near the place, and he thought he would give them a try if they showed fight. But they did not make their appearance. Tuesday morning, October 21, we got aboard the stern-wheel steamer Mariner, bound for Louisville. The river is very low, and we got aground and were detained a long time, but still the boys fared pretty well and all seemed to enjoy their ride. About 4 P. M. we arrived at Louisville, all safe and sound, and marched toward our camp, which we reached in due time, finding all right. Our comrades who were left behind are anxious to learn the particulars of our journey. When we were getting aboard the steamer, a laughable incident occurred, which the boys wish me to notice. Our Adjutant's horse did not like the idea of a steamboat ride, and so he backed off into the river, wetting the saddles and trappings, but doing the horse no injury. Charley was a little wrathy. Our trip thus far has cost Uncle Sam but little, for we have lived on the enemy, and lived well, too; but in justice to our secession friends I must own, as a general thing they treated us kindly, and nearly all seemed perfectly willing to contribute their mite to our support; in fact, they refused any pay, which was offered them in many instances, saying they felt it a duty to feed a hungry soldier, let him belong to either side. This fact speaks loudly in their favor, and furnishes food for the reflecting mind. It touches a tender chord in the sensitive heart, and goes to prove that the President was right in supposing he uttered the truth when he said, "We are not enemies, we must not be enemies, but friends. The mystic chords of affection rising from every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, will vibrate again in unison when touched as they soon will be by the better angels of our nature." Beautiful words; may their truth soon be realized, and sweet peace once more return to bless our distracted land. As a compliment to the officers and men I will state: they have all conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner, and have in no instance abused the powers with which they were clothed. The small number on the sick list shows that our "Good Physician" has done *his* duty well; and, taken all in all, our journey has been a very pleasant one, and I think it will be a long time before we forget our guerilla hunt among the hills of Kentucky.

Yours truly,
A. VAN DYKE,
Second Serg't Company A, 25th reg't Michigan Infantry.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sep21 distf Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND BANKERS,
63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } a8 d&wly

NOTICE.

TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.
A. BLAND, Banker,
j6 dtf No. 103 Main street.

Southern Bank Notes
WANTED.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES
WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o21 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

A. L. DWYER, DENTIST,
Has removed his OFFICE from Fourth street to the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
jn10 d&6m

WANTED,
Government Claims.
INQUIRE AT SNODDY, GWYNN, & CO.'S Wholesale Shoe Store, No. 511 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. o21 d12m

Wanted.
A GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN GIVE THE BEST of references, wishes to obtain a very pleasant single room, with or without board, in a private family within four or five squares of the Post-office. Address "B," Journal office. o21 d3*

Taken Up,
ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH, ON MAIN, BEtween Fifth and Sixth, a BLACK HORSE, about 15½ hands high, and had on a rope halter. The owner can have him by paying expenses. He can be seen at Whipp's stable. o24 d2*

Wanted.
A SMALL HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUated, will be bought and cash paid. Address A. B. C., Journal office. o21 j2&b1*

28th Kentucky Volunteers.
ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 28TH Kentucky Volunteers now in the city or vicinity will meet at the office on Jefferson street, third door above Sixth, at 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, 25th inst.
By order of Col. W. P. BOONE.
o21 d2

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
OF THE
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY
OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., OCT. 23, 1862.
Class 351.
19 47 5 3 57 24 10 71 39 23 59 76
Class 352.
51 66 30 75 11 31 33 37 61 50 71 57
All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent. Address R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, 35 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE IN STORE A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS
&c., &c.,
To which we invite the attention of
Wholesale Buyers & the Trade generally.
Merchants who desire to buy right will please note NAME and NUMBER.
☞ NEW GOODS RECEIVED ALMOST DAILY.
M. LOTH & CO.,
412 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS,
o21 dtm Between Fourth and Fifth streets.

MURINGER'S
PATENT
Beef Tea,
A SOLID, CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
immediately into a nourishing and delicious Soup.

HIGHLY APPROVED BY A NUMBER OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

THIS ADMIRABLE ARTICLE CONDENSES into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require hours of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with its delicacy, renders it invaluable for the sick; while for those in health it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

It is peculiarly well adapted
For Travellers, by land or sea, who can thus avoid those accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable.
For Invalids, whose capricious appetite can thus be satisfied in a moment.
For Sportsmen and Excursionists, to whom, both its compactness and easy preparation will recommend it.
For all who would Economise time and trouble, and are mindful of the truth that "minutes are the gold dust of time."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Cut up one-fifth part of a cake of the Extract, or one-fourth of a one pound can, pour on boiling water, about a pint, more or less, according to the strength desired; in a few minutes it will be entirely dissolved. Add salt, pepper, and any other seasoning, and the Beef Tea is ready. If the Extract should be too hard to easily cut, it can be softened sufficiently by a few moments exposure to heat.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,
E. SALOME MURINGER,
And for sale by our sole Agents,
JOSEPH H. BUSSIER & CO.,
Nos. 108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia we are furnishing large quantities of this invaluable article to the Government, and to the sanitary commissions, and beg leave to submit the following testimonials from eminent Physicians of this city.

Extract of Letter from Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
"I have tried the Dried Beef Tea, patented and made by Mrs. E. S. Muringer, and find it excellent. It is very palatable, easy of digestion, and nutritious."

Extract of Letter from J. H. B. McClellan, M. D.
"I have tried extensively your Concentrated Beef Tea, and find it to be the best article of the kind that I have yet seen."

Extract of Letter from Dr. Jno. Neill, General Hospital, U. S. Army.
"I have used with much benefit Muringer's Patent Solid, and take pleasure in recommending it for the use of the sick; its purity and portability render this important article of nutrition invaluable, especially where fresh beef and vegetables cannot be procured."
(Signed) JNO. NEILL, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army, in charge of General Hospital, Broad st.

Extract of Letter from Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D., Act. Surgeon U. S. Army.
"It affords me much pleasure to state to you that I have tried your Concentrated Extract of Beef and Vegetables, and, after numerous trials, in the hospital as well as in my own family and general practice, cheerfully recommend it as worthy a position among hospital stores, being particularly useful in the instantaneous preparation of Beef Tea, which it is well known is not only very difficult to make, but very expensive, owing to the constant breaking of bottles in which it is requisite to cook the beef, hence its extraordinary economy. To soldiers on the march, exhausted, or wounded, to travellers, to families, and for delicate persons, it must prove not only a great convenience, but an absolute, indispensable necessity."

P. S. The Beef Tea is put up in solid cakes of about ¾ lb each, and also as a solid jelly in one pound cans.
o21 d12

$150 Reward.
STOLEN FROM MY STABLE LAST night, a DIRTY GRAY HORSE, full 16 hands high, tolerably heavy set, marked with gear, barefooted, about 5 years old; also a BAY HORSE, from Lilburn Magruder's stable, about 16 hands high, 4 years old, 3 white feet, the hind feet white nearly to the knees, star and snip, marked with gear, low-legged behind; also a BROWN HORSE, from Wesley Shrader, about 15½ hands high, marked with the gear, one white hind foot, a long, thick mane, 7 or 8 years old. We will pay the above reward for the horses and thieves or $25 apiece for either.
JAMES DEERSON,
L. MAGRUDER,
W. SHRADER.
Goshen, Oldham county, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862—1d&1w

STOLEN,
FROM A STABLE, ABOUT SIX MILES this side of Shelbyville, on the night of the 21st, by some soldiers, a very large BLACK HORSE, about 17½ hands high, with three white feet, a natural pacer. His delivery to Shockency & Moody's stable, opposite Galt House, will be liberally rewarded.
o23 d2* W. W. TUCKER.

LOST,
YESTERDAY FORENOON, BETWEEN Market No. 2 and Chestnut street, a Ladies' small blue velvet POCKET-BOOK, containing at least ten dollars. Part of money was Princeton Bank, New Jersey. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Samuel Baker's, 149 Main street, one door above Louisville Hotel. o23 d2*

ELECTION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. EDWARD HARDY as a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth Ward to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Holland. The election will take place on Saturday. o23 d3

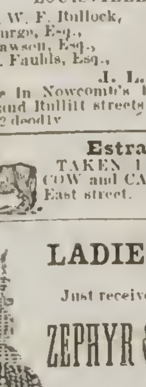
Headquarters 34th Reg't Ky. Vols.,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1862.
DESERTED FROM CO. K, 34TH REG'T KY. Vols., JAMES KELLY. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1862. Deserted Oct. 20, 1862. He is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, light hair, light complexion, by occupation a laborer; born in Ireland. The usual reward will be paid if returned to this regiment. Supposed to be in Bowling Green, Ky.
By order of L. H. TERRELL, Lt. Col. Comd'g. 34th Reg't Ky. Vols.
o23 d3 CHAS. GRUBER, Adj't.

CAMP KNIVES.
THE POCKET CAMP KNIFE, COMBINING Knife, Fork, and Spoon, is an indispensable article for officers and privates. Finished in all styles and for sale in any quantity by
ENGLISH & MERSECK, New Haven, Conn.
o23 d3

COTTON ROPE—25 coils of different sizes just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 State street, Boston,
Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle.
NET ACCUMULATION exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1843—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.
Hon. W. F. Bullock, Col. P. R. Atwood,
R. Burge, Esq., Abraham Hite,
A. Rawsen, Esq., A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq., George Davis, Esq.
J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
aug12 deodly

Estray Cow.
TAKEN UP, A RED AND WHITE COW and CALF. Inquire of Geo. Paine, East street. o23 d2*



LADIES, ATTENTION!
Just received a splendid assortment of
ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WOOLS
AT
C. J. RAIBLE'S.
332 Jefferson street.
A small lot of STEEL PINS and BUCKLES also received. o23

SUGARS—
300 hhds New Orleans, fair to prime;
700 bbls Yellow Clarified;
300 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated;
For sale by o23 d6 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

COFFEE—1,500 bags Rio, fair to prime, for sale by
o23 d6 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

MOLASSES—200 bbls New York Sirup Molasses for sale by
o23 d6 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

RICE—5 tierces Carolina Rice for sale by
o23 d6 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

CANDLES—500 boxes Adamantine, assorted sizes, for sale by
o23 d6 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

CANNELTON SHEETINGS—200 bales Great Western for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.,
o23 d6 Agents of Indiana Cotton Mills.

SOFT HATS—JUST RECEIVED FINE, MEdium, and common Soft Hats, winter styles, at PRATHER & SMITH'S,
1 o24 j&b 429 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

CLOTH CAPS, WINTER STYLES, REceived this day per express at PRATHER & SMITH'S,
o23 j&b 429 Main st.

MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND TRIMMINGS—A large assortment on hand and for sale cheap by PRATHER & SMITH,
o23 j&b 429 Main st.

A LARGE STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS for wholesaling at PRATHER & SMITH'S,
a24 j&b 429 Main st.

LOST.
ON THE 22D ULT., MY SON ROBERT ALEXANDER left school, informing his companions that he was going into the camps of the large army then around the city, since which time I have failed to obtain any trace of him whatever.
Robert is fourteen years old, rather tall and slender, has light hair and grayish blue eyes. Officers in our army or others who will be kind enough to communicate any information of our wayward boy will entitle themselves to the lasting gratitude of his distressed parents. J. G. DODGE.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862—d&wtf

$50 Reward.
AN IRON-GRAY HORSE, attached to an open-top buggy, was taken away from the corner of First and Main streets on the 20th inst. I will pay the above reward for the recovery of both.
D. RICKETS,
o22 d3 Corner First and Main sts.

Strayed.
A CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, SOUND and in good order, about 15½ hands high, small star in face, with white stripe terminating at the nose upon the right nostril. The finder will be rewarded by returning him or giving information of his whereabouts at northwest corner of Fifteenth and Broadway. J. R. PAUL,
o22 d3* Capt. & C. S.

INSTRUCTION ON GUITAR, VIOLIN, AND FLUTE.
MR. A. JANECK TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the public that he will commence a course of lessons on the above Instruments, and will be found at Messrs. Tripp & Cragg's Music Store from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. o22 dlm*

To Hardware Merchants.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 4 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst., for furnishing the following-named articles of Quartermasters' stores, to be delivered within twelve days from date of this advertisement:
(1,000) one thousand kegs Horse Shoes;
(1,000) one thousand kegs Mule Shoes;
(200) two hundred kegs hammered Nails.
Bidders will state the price per one hundred pounds.
SAM'L BLACK,
o22 d1 Capt. & A. Q. M.

ARMY STORES.
BEEF! BEEF!
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM first hands, and from citizens loyal to the Government of the United States, and from whom the oath of allegiance will be required on the acceptance of the bid, until 11 o'clock A. M. October 25, 1862, for furnishing all the FRESH BEEF that may be required to all the troops of the United States in so much of the State of Kentucky as lies in the Department of the Ohio, for four months or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1862, and ending on the 1st day of March, 1863. Said beef to be of four years old and over, Steers (not bulls, heifers, or cows), to weigh not at least 500 lbs.
The beef to be sound and wholesome (with necks and shanks excluded) in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, and to be in such quantities (usually three times per week) as may be required by the Assistant Commissaries of the respective commands.
Payments will be made on receipts of the Division or Depot Commissaries, for which forms will be furnished. The contractor will be required to keep an agent with a sufficient supply of cattle constantly near the troops. A bond in $30,000, with two good sureties, will be required. This advertisement shall be part of the contract.
Direct bids to Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. L. KILBURN,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
o2 dtd Department of the Ohio.

FINE APPLES.
I HAVE FOR SALE SIXTY BARRELS OF SElected Apples, in excellent order for keeping, New York Pippins and Pryor Reds. HIL HULSE,
o21 dlt Corner of Third and Jefferson.

CHAS. DUFFIELD JNO. C. HILTON.
(Late of Louisville, Ky.).
DUFFIELD & HILTON,
Pork and Beef Packers,
NEW STONE PACKING-HOUSE,
Near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, south side,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking-House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.
☞ Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's Celebrated HAMS and ENGLISH MEATS.
o20 dlm

VETERINARY SURGEON.
DR. F. GERARD, HAVING RETURNED from France and England, is prepared to practice his profession in this city, on Main, between Brook and Floyd. Dr. G. brings with him a medal from the Emperor of France as a token of his skill in his profession. Dr. G. would like to have his old friends call on him, and would be pleased to see many new ones. o15 dtm*

For Sale,
A FIRST-RATE BUGGY-HORSE and second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS, also a No. 1 SADDLE-HORSE, dark bay, fine size for a field officer.
Apply to W. R. Link, on Second street, between Main and Market, or to H. H. Cockrell, Main, between Second and Third. o18 d6

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN as a candidate for Congress from the Second District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. James S. Jackson. v1 dte

A GOOD CHANCE.
RECRUITS ARE STILL WANTED FOR THE 36TH KENTUCKY MOUNTED INFANTRY. Those desiring to render their country the most effective service in this important crisis will please call at A. J. ALEXANDER'S Recruiting Office, on south side Main, near First street. Those enlisting will go to Camp Robinson, about two miles from the city, where they will be armed and fully equipped, well clothed, and thoroughly drilled by experienced officers. o3 dtf

BULBOUS ROOTS.
HYACINTHS;
CROCUS;
NARCISSUS;
TULIPS;
AMARYLLUS;
IRIS;
GLADIOLUS;
CROWN IMPERIALS, &c.
We have just received a large stock of the above, embracing a great variety of colors.
We have also a good assortment of HYACINTH GLASSES and BRECK'S TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.
o22 d3&w2 PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

OLD WHISKY.
206. 150 BBLS "OLD CROW;"
50 do "Young Crow;"
In store and for sale by
o22 W. H. WALKER & CO., Main st.

SUTLERS' GOODS.
206. 300 DOZEN FRESH PEACHES, 2 lb cans;
100 cases box Sardines in oil;
25 boxes Soda in 1 lb papers;
100,000 Havana Cigars;
25 doz superior Turkish Smoking Tobacco.
Also Lexington Mustard, Mason's Blacking, Pipes, &c.
In store and for sale by
o22 W. H. WALKER & CO., No. 206 Main st.

MANILLA ROPE, &c.—
125 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
30 do Jute do, do do;
25 do Hemp do, do do;
25 do Cotton do, do do;
In store and for sale by
o22 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

250 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
300 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar;
50 bbls N. Y. and Boston Sirup;
150 kegs prime country Lard;
100 whole and half bbls and kits Mackerel;
100 half bbls Soda;
50 boxes Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco;
500 kegs Nails;
For sale at lowest market rates by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
o22 530 Main st.

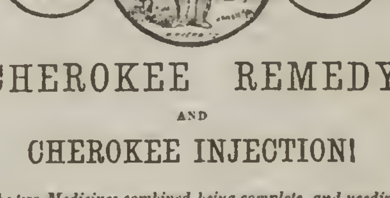
PROPOSALS FOR MULES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 18th and G streets, Washington, Oct. 16, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, October 30th, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand Mules to the following
SPECIFICATISON.
All to be (14) fourteen hands and over in height. All to be sound, serviceable Mules for draught purposes, and to be over three and under nine years of age.
PROPOSALS.
Proposals to be for (500) five hundred and upwards.
The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the partners must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.
Proposals from *disloyal parties will not be considered*, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Mules."
GUARANTEE.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guarantied by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States district attorney.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.
Bonds, in sums of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bond men with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.
Form of Guarantee.
We ——, of the county of ——, and State of —— and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the *official* certificate above mentioned.)
INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.
All mules contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.
The mules must all be delivered in this city within (20) twenty days from the date of signing the contract.
Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.
Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.
These mules will be awarded in lots of (500) five hundred each, unless the Depot Quartermaster may deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.
The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.
D. H. RUCKER,
oct20dtd Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
T. A. HARROW PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, - - $2 00 Per Day.
o20dtf

Strayed,
A BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, hind feet white, and a triangular scar on the right hip; also a BLACK PONY 12 hands high. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to Olmstead & O'Connor, at their coal office, corner Brook and Market streets, and Third street, opposite Democrat office. o18 d6

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.
J. McMULLEN & CO.,
161 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI,
Near Gibson House,
Manufacturers of
SOLDIERS' PORT-FOLIOS,
PRIZE PACKAGES,
And Dealers in all kinds of
Sutlers' Stationery.
Orders solicited and carefully filled. o2 dls

Glad News for the Unfortunate!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.



CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!

The two Medicines combined being complete, and needing no other Medicine to cure the most obstinate case of **Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture,** *and is especially recommended in those cases of* **Fleur Albus** (or WHITES IN FEMALES) *where all the old nauseous preparations have failed.*

☞ These preparations are not only as good as other *Medicines, but they are far better than the best,* for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in a few days, while *all others do fail* in many cases.

☞ They are unlike every other *Medicine* prescribed for **Venereal Diseases,** as they contain no copabia or mineral poison. The "Cherokee Remedy" should be taken internally in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞ The "Cherokee Injection" *must be used as an injection!* Its effects are healing, soothing, and emollient. *It removes all scalding heat, chordee, and pain.*

☞ By the use of the "Cherokee Remedy" and "Cherokee Injection"—the two combined—*all improper discharges are removed,* and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say:

NEVER DESPAIR! *The* "Cherokee Remedy" and "Cherokee Injection" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

☞ For full particulars get a Circular, *free,* from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail *free,* to any address, a full treatise on Venereal Disease.

☞ PRICE—"Cherokee Remedy" $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ PRICE—"Cherokee Injection" $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

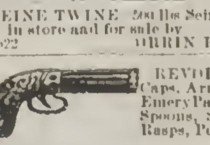
☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ *Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.*

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor
NO. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
au20 j&beod&eow&wiamly

MILLINERY.
No. 100 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT she is now in receipt of a large and select assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
embracing all articles in this line of business, of the best and newest styles, which she is disposed to sell low for cash.
TOILET ARTICLES of the most approved kinds and in great variety always on hand.
Having a very large stock of Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, and Bonnet Material on hand, the trade will be supplied at the lowest rates. Terms cash.
Orders promptly and faithfully filled.
s13 deod3m Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.

SEINE TWINE—500 lbs Seine Twine, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
o22 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.



REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, Caps, Army Knives, Camp Stools, Emery Paper, Coffee-Mills, Knives, Spoons, Scissors, Hatchets, Files, Rasps, Peas, Pencils, &c., for sale by
A. McBRIDE,
o21 j&b 221 Third st.

50 BBLS CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

20 BAGS COTTON YARN, for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

100 BOXES STAR CANDLES for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

50 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

NEW ORLEANS AND REFINED SUGAR—
30 hhds prime to choice N. O. Sugar;
40 bbls Crushed, Powdered, & Granulated Sugar;
Received per late arrivals and for sale by
s30 TERRY & CO., 516 Main st.

MILITARY GOODS!
JOHN M. STOKES & SON,
No. 229 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Military and Sutlers' Goods,
Swords, Belts, Sashes, Pistols, Cots, Mattresses, Mess-Chests, India-Rubber Goods, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
FAVOR'S PATENT CAMP AND HOSPITAL COTS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
o11 d2m

MILITARY GOODS!
SADDLERY,
HARNESS, AND TRUNKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. PROAL,
217 Third street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SADDLE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Military Saddlery,
Swords and Bowie Knives,
Pistols and Camp Furniture,
Smoking Pipes and Variety Goods, &c.
PRESENTATION SADDLES, SWORDS, AND PISTOLS FURNISHED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
Also on hand
Ammunition Pouches for Henry Rifles.
☞ PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. jy10 tf—6taw1s

FOR SALE OR RENT.

For Sale or Barter,
371½ ACRES OF RICH LAND IN MArion county, Ill., near the county seat and the Ohio and Mississippi R. R.; 200 under fence; good water, a comfortable dwelling, good orchard, and timber. Apply to
J. B. WHITMAN,
o16 d1m* Real Estate Agent, 411 Main st.

Wanted to Rent,
A FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to
Dr. M. GOLDSMITH,
At Headquarters of Medical Director,
o11 dtf Office Walnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

For Rent,
A FINE RESIDENCE ON CHESTNUT street, containing nine rooms, large lot, stables, &c. Apply to J. B. WHITMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
s13 dtf 411 Main st.

J. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIDER, APPLE AND WINE VINEGAR,
No. 133 Fourth st., between Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
No acid or other deleterious substance used. Warranted to answer for all purposes for which Vinegar is made. A large supply always in store and for sale in lots to the trade only.
DEALER IN
PURE BOURBON & RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
aug20 dly&w

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE No. 65 North Front st., PHILADELPHIA.
WE are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ap25 dis6m ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HOME-MADE
Army Boots & Shoes.
We would call the attention of Officers and Soldiers to our large stock of HOME-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES suitable for the Army. All our work WARRANTED.
Also a full stock of
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters
At prices to suit the times. ☞ Remember the place.
WM. McCREADY,
S. D. corner Market and Fifth streets,
o3 dlmis LOUISVILLE, KY.

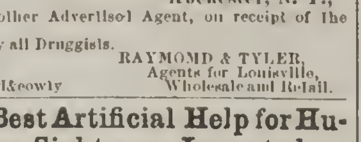
JUST RECEIVED
Fans, Card-Cases,
Writing-Desks,
Dressing-Cases,
Port-Monaies,
And Walking-Canes.
At HOGAN & DUTEIL'S,
j20 dis6m 35 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

F. H. GIBSON,
Apothecary,
CAPITOL DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Pure and fresh Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, &c.;
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles;
Fine and pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes, &c.;
Fine Tobacco and Cigars.
mar12 disly

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON,
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST-ARRANGED Hotel in the New England States—is centrally located and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping-rooms are large and well-ventilated; the suites of rooms are well-arranged and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, March 4, 1862—disly

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upward of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of
Female Difficulties,
And having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his
"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"
Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,
Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from
Obstructions or Stoppage of Nature,
Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs; also in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration, Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious diseases. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time
THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,
by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing up the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.
Price One Dollar.
DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF *Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature,*
and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a Pamphlet of 50 Pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.
The Pills and Book will be sent by mail when desired, SECURELY SEALED and pre-paid, by
J. BRYANT, General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.,
Or any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.
Sold by all Druggists.
RAYMOND & TYLER,
Agents for Louisville,
jy12 eod&eowly Wholesale and Retail.

The Best Artificial Help for Human Sight ever Invented.



E. SINCERE, Practical Optician,
MAIN ST.; UNDER NATIONAL HOTEL,
INTRODUCES THE
SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES.
The latest and most approved Lens yet Invented.
☞ Superior Optical, Mathematical, and Physical Instruments.
☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without causing pain.
may16 eod

Special Order to Sutlers.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF PRIZE ENVELOPS AND STATIONERY PACKAGES in the city for sale by the dozen, 100, or 1,000. Come and see all the new styles.
s30 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

MILITARY BOOKS at L. A. CIVILL'S, 431 Main st.
JOB PRINTING of all kinds at L. A. CIVILL'S,
Main street a26

Like and Unlike.
ROE'S NEW BOOK. Author of "I've Been Thinking," &c. $1 25.
TROLLOPE OUT-TROLLOPED. Mat. Ward's English Items. $1.
s15 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

LICORICE—30 cases Gomes Licorice in store and for sale by
94 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

WANTED.

Wanted to Lease,
A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, 60 or 80 by 150 to 200 feet, two stories high. Address D., Galt House. o23 d3*

Wanted to Rent or in Exchange for a Country Residence,
A LARGE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE, centrally situated in Louisville, with or without furniture. Communications through the post-office will be promptly replied to.
o21 d6 C. W. SHORT.

Wanted,
A SITUATION BY A FEMALE TEACHER. A Mathematician, within the city or its suburbs. Inquire at this office. o22 d1*

Important to Spice Manufacturers.
WANTED, A COMPETENT MAN, EITHER white or colored, to manufacture spice and run a small engine for grinding the same. Apply to Chas. J. Rourke, north side of Chestnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. o22 d6*

Wanted.
A WET NURSE IS WANTED AT 105 CHESTNUT, north side, between Fourth and Fifth. o21 d1*

Wanted,
1,000 BBLS IRISH POTATOES;
500 bbls Onions;
500 bbls Turnips;
500 dozen Cabbage;
For which I will pay the highest market price.
W. L. McCAMPBELL,
o21 d6 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

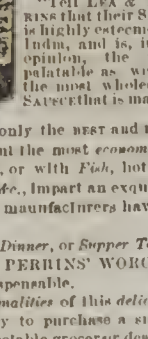
RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!
40 Men Wanted Immediately
FOR COL. ALEXANDER'S 36TH KENTUCKY REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY, armed with Henry Rifles. Terms of enlistment for three years or during the war. Encampment near Strube's Garden. $100 bounty and $40 as soon as mustered into service.
D. A. WOLFF,
Commissioned Recruiting Officer and Captain,
s23 dtf Fifth st., near river.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.
MR. WASTELL RESPECTFULLY INforms the Ladies of Louisville that his Academy will open on Saturday, Oct. 25, in the Masonic Temple. Hours for tuition from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Terms per quarter $10, half payable in advance. o20 b&j6

I WISH TO PURCHASE 25 SHARES OF SOUTHERN BANK STOCK.
o16 dl0 J. G. BARRET.

L. LYON'S
GENUINE
CATAWBA BRANDY
THE OHIO
CATAWBA BRANDY
Has for several years past been manufactured from the PURE JUICE of the
AMERICAN "CATAWBA" GRAPE,
And has obtained a rare popularity throughout the West and South, where great quantities of this superb article are sold for Medicinal and Family purposes. It not only equals but excels the choicest Imported Brandies in PURITY, QUALITY, and RICHNESS OF FLAVOR, and wherever it has been introduced it has invariably met the most unqualified favor and extended sale.
The want of really pure Brandy has long been felt in this country, and the opportunity to procure an article of such quality as to supersede the sale and use of the many vile compounds so often sold under the name of "Brandy" can be regarded only as a public good.
THE CATAWBA BRANDY
Professes all the choice qualities of the BEST Imported Liquor, and is positively known to be of PERFECT PURITY and of superior flavor.
In support of the above statements, we refer to the certificates of
DR. A. A. HAYES, Assayer of Massachusetts.
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, New York.
DR. HIRAM COX, Chemical Inspector, Ohio.
DR. JAMES R. NICHOLS, Chemist, Boston.
All of whom have analyzed
The Catawba Brandy,
And who commend it in the highest terms
For Medicinal Uses.
We would also subjoin the following certificate:
CHICAGO ASSAY OFFICE, June 10, 1862.
We have tested for Lord & Smith a specimen of alcoholic liquor denominated "LYON'S PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY," and have found the same to be free from all injurious additions and well adapted for Medicinal and other uses requiring a pure Brandy.
J. V. Z. BLANEY,
G. A. MARINER,
Analytical and Consulting Chemists.
The trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by
RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Fourth st.,
Sole Agents for the Brandy in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, and to them all orders must be sent.
a5 d2aw&weow6m

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
PRONOUNCED BY Connoisseurs TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, *May,* 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
The above SAUCE is not only the BEST and most POPULAR CONDIMENT known, but the most *economical,* as a few drops in *Soup, Gravy,* or with *Fish,* hot and cold *Joints, Beef Steak, Game, &c.,* impart an exquisite zest, which *unprincipled* Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to *imitate.*
On the *Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner,* or *Supper Table,* a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.
To appreciate the *excellent qualities* of this *delicious* preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the *genuine,* of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many *Hotel* and *Restaurant* proprietors seldom place the *Pure Sauce* before their guests, but substitute a genuine *bottle* filled with a *spurious* mixture.
For sale by *Grocers* and *Fruiterers* everywhere.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union Square, Fourteenth street, New York,
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.
A stock always in Store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England.
☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*
sep22 eodly

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.

Chicago Express....8.00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express....8.00 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.

Express....5.50 A. M.
Accommodation....4.00 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train....7.45 A. M.
Lebanon Train....6.45 A. M.
Bardstown Train....4.00 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati Express....3.00 P. M.
St. Louis Express....10.00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—October 23.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chesnut sts.

Thermometer, Open Air. 7 o'k	2 o'k	9 o'k	Max.	Min.	Barometer. 7 o'ck	2 o'ck	9 o'ck	Therm'r attached. 7 o	2 o	9 o
33	56	44	55	30	29.978	29.924	29.870	55	62	68

Dew Point. Psychrometer. 7 o'clock Wet	Dry	2 o'clock Wet	Dry	9 o'clock Wet	Dry	Wind. 7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
31	33	45	56	40	44	w.	s.e.	s.e.

Clouds. 2 o'clock. Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	Rain. In guage inches.
1	Cir. St.	8		.0

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Insects: The Grain Aphis, Wheat Midge, &c.—Horses in Battle—Trophies on the Field of Antietam—The Wind and Leaf, an Elopement—The Bible and the Army—Death of Capt. Hudson—Interesting from Texas—Panic Among the Rebels: Stores Destroyed—The Later British Essayists: Carlyle, Macaulay, and Lamb—The Cotton Supply of India—Decisions Under the Tax Law—Rebels Abandoning the Kanawha: Conjectures as to Their Object—The Dismissal of Major Key—The Mammoth Steamer—The Government Not in Want of Gold—Illinois Cotton—Sudden Death—Lexington Reoccupied—Lockjaw—Important to Steamboatmen—Brutal Murder—Police Proceedings—Telegraphic Summary—Miscellaneous Items, &c.

CARTRIDGES.—If any of our Union friends are in want of cartridges for the Henry rifle, they can be supplied at the Journal office.

JOHN MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.—We have already stated that Morgan's rebel cavalry had arrived at Litchfield, in Grayson county, after their retreat from Elizabethtown. We received information from passengers by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last evening which leads us to believe that a portion of his force had left Litchfield for Brownsville, Edmonson county, and that the entire party were engaged in the business of horse-stealing in Grayson and Edmonson. John Morgan was not in command of either division personally, as he was said to be at a farm-house in the vicinity of Munfordville yesterday, attending Sam Morgan, who was fatally wounded in the skirmish at Lexington. It is not improbable, however, that he has a force near him, and we will not be surprised to learn that the bridge over Valley Creek, which has been repaired, was destroyed by them last night, or that the railroad track was torn up in that vicinity.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR SUDDUTH.—We announced yesterday that Major James Sudduth, of Owingsville, Bath county, had been murdered by the guerillas near his home. We find some additional particulars in the Cincinnati Commercial. He was killed on Saturday morning last. Because of his staunch loyalty, he had been compelled to absent himself from home for some time. While a refugee, however, he had not ceased to exert himself in behalf of the Union cause. On Friday last, thinking that it would be safe to return to his home, he started thither in company with Mr. James Warren, also a refugee, and stopped that night at the house of Mr. Warren. On Saturday morning, Warren having stepped out of the house, a band of seventy-five rebels rode up and called for Warren. Major Sudduth, knowing that he himself would be considered a precious prize to the villains, and that his life would be forfeited if captured, determined to do the best he could in his own defence. He shot twice from the house, killing one rebel and wounding another, and then, in turn, was himself killed. The rebels, after this, rode off, leaving their dead and wounded companions. Mr. Warren made his escape without discovery. Major Sudduth was a man of exalted patriotism, than whom no one in his section of the country could be more sincerely mourned.

☞We have received a handbill addressed to the public on the 9th inst. by Jas. B. Clay at Lexington. He was calling for men to enlist in regiments to be raised by him. He appealed to the people to rally under him, telling them that the South would very speedily put in force the conscript law throughout this State. He said: "My headquarters for the present is in Lexington, hereafter at Camp Breckinridge, formerly Dick Robinson." And now we should like to ask the distinguished ex-lumber-man how the South is getting along in Kentucky with its conscript law just at this time, and whether he is really to be found hereafter at "Camp Breckinridge, formerly Dick Robinson." If he isn't at Camp Breckinridge, let him tell where he is, for the information may be much needed by the myriads who are longing to enlist under him.

Where are you, James B. Clay? In what direction are you turning the big nose that wept such copious drops of blood at the indignity offered to its dignity by Mr. Cullum at Washington? All that you had to say upon that occasion was, "Well, this is a pretty business." And we guess we may say the same about your handbill, "Well, this is a pretty business."

☞Captain Oliver L. Baldwin, of the Second Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, was appointed to that position in place of Captain Austin, after the capture of the latter officer and his imprisonment at Richmond, Virginia. When an exchange was effected, Captain Baldwin generously offered to relinquish the command of the company (B), and give it back to Captain Austin, but the offer was as generously declined. Captain Baldwin is now Division Inspector in General James S. Jackson's former division, and Captain Austin is A. A. A. G. with General Woodruff, and both are very efficient officers.

THEATRE.—The farewell benefit and last appearance but one of Mr. and Miss Couldock are announced for this evening, on which occasion they appear in Tom Taylor's admirable comedy, "Still Water Runs Deep," and the popular drama of "The Chimney Corner." The John Mildmay of Mr. Couldock is a superb piece of acting, and the bill presented by the beneficiaries is of unusual attractiveness. We anticipate a crowded audience.

☞The next lecture in the course at the Male High School, by Prof. Hailman, will be delivered this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Water will be the subject of the lecture, in which the lecturer will treat of artesian wells and the various modes of congealing the element. The discourse will possess unusual interest.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—Continued success attends this excellent company of Ethiopean vocalists. They have refitted Mozart Hall very tastefully and are doing all they can to deserve the public confidence and patronage. An evening spent with them will be time passed most agreeably.

☞The rebels having procured all the salt they could transport over the mountains (not a vast amount), have evacuated the Kanawha Valley. They were ready to move about the time that our forces were organized to move upon them, and they took a good start.

☞A company is being formed in New Albany for the purpose of opening an extensive wood yard in that city. They will procure their wood on the river below and boat it up. This will bring the price down to $2 50 and $3 per cord.

☞The body of a deceased soldier was found at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway last night. The coroner was summoned and an inquest was held in the case, but the judgment of the jury has not transpired.

☞The body of an unknown soldier, who had been drowned in the river, was found at a point seven miles below the city, on the Kentucky shore, yesterday morning.

☞One hundred and six mule teams for Gen. Buell's army arrived in this city yesterday.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Thursday, Oct.* 22, 1862.—Court met. Present—Hon. P. B. Muir, Sole Judge.

Com'th vs. James H. Montgomery. Set for the 28th.

Com'th vs. Ridge. Indictment quashed and parties remanded.

Com'th vs. Chas. Smith, alias Mullen. Larceny, four years.

The Grand Jury released the following indictments:

Com'th vs. Joseph H. Gain, having in his possession spurious bank bills.

Com'th vs. Thomas J. Drake, aiding a slave to escape.

Com'th vs. Mary Morrisey, grand larceny.

Com'th vs. Eliza Moran, grand larceny.

Com'th vs. A. K. Johnson, burglary.

Com'th vs. Geo. Porter and Geo. Kavanaugh, robbery.

Com'th vs. Thos. McAllison, larceny.

Com'th vs. John Farrer, murder.

Com'th vs. Hugh McMahan, larceny.

Com'th vs. Kauffman Kramer. Eighteen months.

Com'th vs. Eliza Graham, aiding a slave to escape. Two years.

Com'th vs. Thos. Drake. Continued.

Com'th vs. Thos. McCallister. Set for the 30th.

Com'th vs. Hugh McMahan. Set for the 29th.

Com'th vs. John Farrar. Continued and capias.

Com'th vs. Gus. Munzenheimer. Evidence for Com'th heard, and continued until morning.

Com'th vs. Geo. Porter and Geo. Kavanaugh. Set for the 29th.

Com'th vs. Eliza Moran. Set for the 27th.

Com'th vs. Mary Morrisey. Set for the 27th.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the newly-elected officers were installed. After the installation the Grand Master made the following appointments:

J. D. Landrum, Mayfield, G. S. D.
J. M. Wilson, Christian county, G. J. D.
Samuel Hillman, Louisville, G. Mar.
J. H. Hickman, Lawrenceburg, G. S. B.
W. L. J. Jones, Hillsboro, G. P.

John M. Todd, of Frankfort, was reappointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

After transacting a considerable amount of business, and, after a harmonious and pleasant session, Grand Master John B. Huston closed the Grand Lodge according to ancient form and usage, at eleven o'clock, to meet again in the Masonic Temple on the third Monday in October, 1863.

☞Colonel W. H. Wadsworth, with about four hundred men and one piece of artillery, left Maysville, Kentucky, on Thursday last, for Mount Sterling, which place they reached on Saturday morning. Learning that Morgan was at Lexington, and Humphrey Marshall at Ticktown, they fell back upon Sharpsburg, though not without having captured forty-two of Marshall's men. Colonel Wadsworth has been doing all that was possible for him to accomplish, with his meager force and very scant equipment, to divest his region of Kentucky of guerillas and rebel banditti.

☞We understand that Mr. Henry McDowell has been appointed Marshal of the United States for the District of Kentucky vice Mr. Alexander Sneed.

☞Gen. Miramon (ex-President of Mexico) and family, and Gen. Cobos, of Mexico, are in Montreal.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS ON AMERICAN WATERS.—The United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats were in session last week at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Representatives were present from nine Districts, viz:

First District—Wm. Burnet, California.
Second District—Thos. B. Stillman, N. Y.
Third District—Thos. N. Muller, Baltimore.
Fourth District—John J. Witzig.
Fifth District—Charles L. Stephenson.
Sixth District—John Shallcross.
Seventh District—Edward M. Shield.
Eighth District—Alfred Guthrie.
Ninth District—Asaph S. Bemiss.

The above named gentlemen meet annually, and prepare reports showing the number and character of the steamboats inspected at every port in the United States. They also compile tables exhibiting the accidents and their causes. The Supervising Inspectors have, with a few exceptions, held their offices for ten years, having been appointed by President Fillmore. Each District is subdivided into precincts, which are supervised by Local Boards. Each Local Board consists of a Hull Inspector and a Boiler Inspector. These are nominated by the Supervisor, Collector, and Judge of the District, and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Local Board of Pittsburg consists of Thos. Snowden, Inspector of Hulls, and R. J. Grace, Inspector of Boilers.

The districts of the Inspectors above named are as follows:

First District—The waters and rivers of the Pacific coast and their tributaries.

Second District—The Atlantic coast and the rivers and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles.

Third District—The Atlantic and Gulf coast south of Cape Charles, including the Pascagoula River and its tributaries.

Fourth District—The Mississippi and its Western tributaries to Alton, and the Gulf coast west of the Mississippi River, and the Rio Grande.

Fifth District—The Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, including Alton and the Red River.

Sixth District—The Gulf coast from the mouth of the Pascagoula to the mouth of the Mississippi, with the eastern tributaries of the Ohio and its tributaries to Madison.

Seventh District—The Ohio River from and including Madison.

Eighth District—The Lakes north and west of Lake Erie, with their rivers and tributaries.

Ninth District—Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, and River St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

The President of the Inspectors is John Shallcross. The Secretary is Thos. N. Muller.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.—We heard of a complaint of an old friend the other day that we devoted too much space to Gen. Rousseau. Indeed we have devoted very little to him, considering his achievements. Although he is a citizen of Louisville, we have actually said less of him than has been said in papers of other cities and other States. Here is something from the chief army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette:

For the victory of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, thank heaven and Lovell H. Rousseau. To him and his third division alone, the honor and glory of the victory are due. Gen. Rousseau formed the line and held it, and he alone by his strenuous exertions, and the most reckless exposure of his person to most imminent danger, kept his division together and saved the day. It was only by his personal exertions on the left that the enemy was prevented from turning his flank, and the flank of Buell's entire army, capturing Rousseau's wagon trains, and perhaps annihilating Buell's army before it could be faced about to defend its left flank.

Had Rousseau not, by his personal exertions, held his left, there is every reason to fear Bragg would have forced himself upon Gilbert's left and destroyed the whole army. But, watching the left, Rousseau never allowed it to flinch. Capt. Grover came up to Gen. Rousseau, under a heavy fire near Stone's battery, and told him that Col. Lytle, commanding the right brigade, asked for orders. "I have none to give him," said Rousseau. "Tell Col. Lytle that I rely on his discretion to hold the right, and not to fall back as long as he can avoid it. You see how we are situated here on the left," pointing to the train of wagons on the left, half a mile distant. "If we are turned we are lost." These are facts that I saw, and this is the language very nearly as I heard it. To Gen. Rousseau the chief honor is due. He alone as commander won the victory. And this was at the constant and fearless exposure of his person. Had he faltered, the division would have fled. He kept his men together—kept them enthusiastic and lively. You have no idea of the effect on men of the appearance of a commander on the front line—Rousseau's hat upon his sword, the full Brigadier's uniform upon him, the two stars glistening in the sun—were charms that bound his men together, and raised them as a single mind to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they could not have been forced to retire. And when Lytle, flanked and overpowered, fell back, who but Rousseau saved the right till darkness and Steadman came? By his own individual exertions he got Loomis's battery to work, and drove stragglers forward to support it. This is truth! This is history! To Rousseau as the commander, and to the Third division of Lytle, Harris, and Starkweather's brigades, the honor and glory—and all of it—is due.

THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN HILLS—COL. L. A. HARRIS'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Captain McDowell, A. A. G.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninth Brigade in the action of the 8th October at "Chaplin Hills."

At the commencement of the action, the brigade was on the right center and on the left of the Seventeenth Brigade. By direction of the General, Captain Simouson's 5th Indiana battery was placed on my right, where Loomis' battery was engaged, and the 10th Wisconsin regiment directed to support it. The 33d Ohio was on the left, with skirmishers well advanced to the front in the woods; the 2d Ohio and 38th Indiana in the center, with the 94th as a reserve.

The firing becoming very warm on the right, by direction of Major Gen. McCook, the 38th Indiana was sent to their support. I placed them in the rear of Simouson's battery, Loomis having withdrawn.

The action had now become general along the whole line. Capt. Simonson, with two batteries playing on him and a heavy infantry force advancing in front and firing, nobly fought his battery until, having lost sixteen horses and fourteen men in killed and wounded, by direction of Major Cotter, Chief of Artillery, retired his battery. I immediately directed the 38th Indiana to take position where the battery had been. This was not done a moment too soon, as the enemy were advancing on us. By a well directed volley from the 38th Indiana, Col. B. F. Scribner commanding, and the 10th Wisconsin, Col. A. R. Chapin commanding, they were driven behind the crest of the hill. They again advanced, but were driven back. This was done for the third time, when they took position behind the crest of the hill. At this time the firing was very heavy. I now sent back for the 94th Ohio, Col. J. W. Frizell commanding, but was informed that they had been directed by Major-General McCook to support a section of artillery which Gen. Terrell was working. The positions of the other regiments had all been changed. The 2d Ohio, Lieut.-Col. John Kell commanding, and the 33d Ohio, Lieut.-Col. O. F. Moore commanding, were fiercely engaged with the enemy, who were making desperate efforts to pierce the centre.

It was at this point that Lieut.-Col. Moore was wounded and taken prisoner. I saw the necessity of holding my position, with or without support, until the right was successful or compelled to retire, and I determined to do so. If I had been driven back, the 17th brigade would have been cut off from the main body, and in my judgment irretrievably lost. During this part of the engagement, Col. Scribner informed me that the regiment on the right was not firing. I sent Lieut. Spencer, my aid, to inquire the cause, and to ascertain what regiment it was. On his return he informed me that it was the 10th Ohio, and that Col. Lytle said that they were reserving their fire. Half an hour afterward, I sent to Col. Lytle, informing him I had been compelled to withdraw the 10th Wisconsin for want of ammunition. (The withdrawal of this regiment left an interval of two hundred yards on the left of the 38th Indiana.) In the mean time the 15th Kentucky and 3d Ohio, which were on the extreme right, were compelled to retire. Col. Scribner now informed me that they had exhausted their ammunition, and were using the ammunition of the dead and wounded. My aid, that I had sent after support and ammunition, informed me that no support could be had, and the ammunition was some distance to the rear. The only aid I now had with me having had his horse shot under him, I rode over to Col. Lytle and informed him of the condition of things.

Upon my return to the 38th Indiana, I found they had exhausted the cartridges of the dead and wounded. Colonel Scribner then directed his men to fix bayonets and hold the position, which was promptly done. Without a round of ammunition, under a heavy fire in front, and an enfilading fire from artillery, they held their position for twenty-five minutes. Seeing the hopelessness of longer attempting to hold the position, I gave the order to retire, which was done in perfect order. I had not fallen back more than one hundred yards when a tremendous fire from a column of infantry, which had turned the right flank of the 10th Ohio, was poured in upon their left and my retiring column. I retired to the woods, in the rear of the cornfield, where I met the 33d Ohio, who had just replenished their cartridges. I directed Major Lock, who was commanding, to place them in position parallel to the fence, separating the woods from the cornfield, and at right angles to the road, and immediately opposite the white house, directing them to hold the enemy in check until the 38th Indiana and 3d Ohio were supplied with cartridges. The 10th Ohio came up at this moment, under command of the gallant Col. Burk, and took position on the left of the 23d Ohio. At this time the 2d Ohio were warmly engaged with the enemy on our then left, stubbornly falling back, and husbanding their ammunition, which was nearly exhausted. I also met the gallant and lamented Col. Webster rallying a regiment of his brigade, which was in confusion.

I assisted him, and as soon as order was restored, requested him to form in the rear of the 33d and 10th Ohio regiments, so that the balance of my command might supply themselves with ammunition. This he promptly did. At this moment I again met Gen. Rousseau, riding among and encouraging the soldiers. As soon as the 2d and 3d Ohio, the 38th Indiana and 10th Wisconsin were supplied with ammunition, I formed them into line to cover the retiring of the 33d and 10th Ohio, and that portion of Webster's command engaged, directing the 10th Wisconsin to move obliquely to the right, to support a battery engaged to the right of the road. From this point, by your orders, I retired the line about one hundred yards, when I met, and attached to my command, the 50th Ohio, under command of the *Lieutenant Colonel*, and bivouacked for the night. When all have done so well, it is sufficient to say, from reports of commanding officers of the regiments, and my own observation during the day, that the field and line officers, without an exception, conducted themselves nobly and to my entire satisfaction. Too much praise cannot be awarded the *soldiers*, every one acting like a hero. My A. A. A. General, Lieut. George A. Vandegrift, and Aids, Lieuts. F. J. Fitzwilliam and H. E. Spenceer, were of great service to me during the day, coolly and bravely carrying my orders to all parts of the field.

Major Johnston, 10th Wisconsin; Captain Berryhill, acting Major, 2d Ohio; Captain John Herrel, 2d Ohio, and Captain Drury, 94th Ohio, fell, gallantly fighting at their posts. I thought proper to mention other regiments as they became attached to my command, during the progress of the action, through the loss of their brigade commanders. I also send you reports of regiments which were not under my immediate eye, during part of the day.

The following is the loss of the brigade:

	Commission'd Officers. Killed.	Wounded.	Non-Com. & Privates. Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2d Ohio...	2	3	25	77	10
33d Ohio ...		4	21	70	18
38th Ind. ...		1	29	121	7
10th Wis.	1	2	40	103	4
94th Ohio	1	...	7	25	7
5th Ind B...		...	2	16	3
Total....	4	10	121	412	41

This list is furnished from the men actually buried and the wounded in the hospitals. Some of the missing have since returned, having been taken prisoners while going for water, and paroled.

The brigade went into action twenty-two hundred and fifty (2,250) strong, including Simonson's battery.

Very respectfully, L. A. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding 9th Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE, KY.,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 53.

[EXTRACT.]

1. Permits or passes will not be required hereafter of persons leaving the city, except on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the ferries and pontoon bridge. Private citizens will not be required to procure passes over the ferries and pontoon bridge. No officer or soldier will be allowed to pass either without passes.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.
o22 d3 A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Whittle, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss FANNY S. THOMAS, of this city, and ELISHA D. COOKE, of La Grange, Ky.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Elder E. G. Berry, near Smithfield, Henry county, Ky., by Elder W. W. Force, Mr. JAMES M. EATON and Miss MARY KATE BERRY, both of Henry county, Ky.

DIED,

On the 23d inst., EABERT T., infant son of William L. and Annie Biggert, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place Friday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from their residence, corner of Third and Walnut streets. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

"Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eye so bright,
Because thy cradle-care
Was such a fond delight,
Shall love, with weak embrace
Thy heavenward flight detain?
No, angel, seek thy place
Amid you cherub train." 1&j*

Suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. HENRY W. FOSDICK, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thos. J. Carey, Centre street, between Chestnut and Broadway, this afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Cincinnati, New York, and Providence, R. I., papers please copy. 1&j*

A Farm

OF 150 ACRES OF FINE RICH LAND, BUILDING and all, in cultivation and stocked, in the best part of Illinois, on a railroad. Will trade or sell it on a long credit. For an interview, address for two days, FARMER,
o24 dt* Planter's Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Marshal's Sale.

George B. Reese, &c., vs. A. J. Duncan, &c. } In Chancery—No. 17,445.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will on Wednesday, October 29, 1862, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the auction rooms of T. Anderson & Co., a lot of clothes, woollen, and other goods suitable for winter wear.

TERMS OF SALE—$20 and under, cash; over $20, on a credit of three months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. THOS. A MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
o24 dtd N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.

Notices of the Day.

☞Another fine stock of goods will be sold this morning, at auction, by L. Kahn & Co. Merchants will do well by attending the sale.

☞Briggs, at the "Home," has the honor of introducing the first hot apple-toddies of the season.

LOST.—This morning (Oct. 23d), on Main, between Ninth and Fourteenth, or Fourteenth and Rowan, a black Morocco case of obstetrical instrument. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
o23 b1&j2*

☞Those fond of the masquerade will have an opportunity next Friday night of enjoying one. Mr. Coriell, who has been giving very pleasant little parties at the Masonic Temple for the last few weeks, will give our young folks a chance of having a little innocent fun behind the dominos.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL REOPENED.—All the female departments in the basement of the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut; Male Grammar, Male Secondary Departments, and office of the Principal, in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Third street, between Walnut and Green; and the Male Primary Department at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, in the basement of Calvary Church. e24d3

☞A fine horse, suitable for a field officer, for sale. Inquire of J. C. Elrod, 409 Main street. o23 d5*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—J. C. Elrod, 409 Main street, has received a splendid lot of Photograph Albums, which he invites the lovers of the fine arts to call and see. o23 d3*

Notice to Contractors.
SIDEWALK PAVING.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on Monday, the 27th inst., for improving the following sidewalks:

Specifications on file in said office.

To repave and recurb the east side of Second, from Washington to Water street;

To grade and pave the east side of Preston street, from Broadway to Laurel street;

To pave both sides of Franklin street, from Shelby to Campbell street.

To repave and recurb both sides of Preston street, from Market to Main street.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 23, 1862. o23 dtd

Notice to Contractors.
SEVENTEENTH STREET SEWER.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on Monday, the 27th inst., for constructing a sewer in Seventeenth street, from Rowan street to the Portland avenue.

Specifications on file in said office. Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Mayor's office, Oct. 22d, 1862. o23 dtd

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—Col. A. J. Alexander wants to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry within ten days. As no officer for the company has been designated, they can choose all their own officers from the members of the company. Call at his recruiting office, on the south side of Main, near First. o22 dtf

☞BLOODY FLUX and DIARRHEA prevail to an alarming extent in our city and surrounding country, and the remedies to arrest them are anxiously sought for. We again call the attention of the public to those sure and long-tried remedies, the *Græfenberg Dysentery Syrup* and *McGehee's Liquid Amber*, both of which have done wonders in those diseases. RAYMOND & TYLER,
74 Fourth street, near Market.
o22 eod&eow

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
o21 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—White-edged Velvet Ribbons; the Monitor, Union, Imperatrice, and another new style of Hat; Ostrich Plumes; Flowers, Ribbons, and Laces, besides a general assortment of Millinery Goods at Eastern prices, received daily by OTIS & CO.,
o20 516 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

CARD.—Having just returned from New York we are opening now our new goods, such as toys, workboxes, writing desks, perfumeries, soaps, combs, and brushes, fans, jet goods, travelling bags, baskets, &c., &c. We will have a larger and better assortment than ever before. J. SUES,
s20 dtf No. 220 Fourth street.

HURRAH FOR McCLELLAN and a good *gold pen!* Soldiers, if you want a fine *gold pen* and cannot call at my office, please send for circular price list with club rates. By so doing you will get a *tip-top pen* cheap. For further particulars see card below. R. C. HILL,
Gold Pen Manufacturer, 407 Main street,
Louisville, Ky. o15 d1m*

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

PATRIOTS OF KENTUCKY!

Your State is again invaded by the vandal hordes of Morgan, Ferguson, Jack Allen, and others. Your Government demands your services. All the claims of patriotism call on you to come forth to the rescue of your country in this her hour of greatest need. You have said by your votes on divers occasions, and you still protest that you are unalterably attached to the Union *as it was*, and that this most unholy of all rebellions must be crushed out. Are you in earnest in your professions of fidelity to our institutions? If so, the time has come for *action*. To sustain the Government requires that all patriots rush to arms; and shall Kentuckians wait till forced into the service by a draft? Let it never be said. I am authorized to raise a regiment of infantry for three years' service, with headquarters at Munfordville, where men will be put into camp and furnished with equipments as fast as tendered. All companies or detachments for the Regiment (Thirty-third) will report to my Adjutant, James A. Dawson, at that place, and all letters of enquiry will be promptly answered if addressed to him. Let the Green river country arouse and do her whole duty.
a28 dtf K. JAMESON.

NEW GOODS.

G. B. TABB, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has just received a large stock of FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS suitable for the fall and winter seasons, which will be sold low for CASH ONLY.
m23 j&b

PRESENTS

To Suit Everybody
AT
SUE'S VARIETY STORE.
s20 dtf

150 BARRELS EXTRA RECTIFIED WHISKY;
75 barrels Copper-distilled Whisky;
45 do Bourbon do;
20 do fine 10-year old Bourbon Whisky;
25 do Old Rye Whisky;
In store and for sale by
s30 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MASON'S BLACKING—120 gross just received and for sale low by the barrel, gross, or dozen by
s3 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

FOR PICKLES—25 bbls pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for sale by
s30 HIBBITT & SON.

SOAP—450 boxes Family Soap in store and for sale by
s2 GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR—
50 hhds prime to choice New Orleans;
100 bbls Crushed and Granulated;
100 bbls Yellow; for sale by
s1 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL & CO.

CANDLES—
200 boxes Star Candles;
50 do Mold do;
In store and for sale by
s8 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

WOODEN WARE—
200 dozen B. & R. Buckets;
25 do red do;
150 do Zinc Wash-Boards;
25 nests (8) Tubs;
15 nests (3) do;
10 dozen No. 1 Tubs;
10 do No. 2 do;
10 do No. 3 do;
5 do 1-gallon Harvest Kegs;
5 do 2-gallon do do; for sale by
s2 GARDNER & CO.

THE MOST DESIRABLE PHOTOGRAPH ALbums are the "Auto-Photograph." For sale only by
s5 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

ROB'T C. GRIERSON....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY....Treasurer.

☞FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance but one of MR. and MISS COULDOCK.

THIS EVENING (Friday), Oct. 24, will be acted Tom Taylor's great comedy of STILL WATER RUNS DEEP—John Mildmay, Mr. Couldock; Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Couldock ...... Song by Alfred Stewart. ....To conclude with the exquisite Domestic Drama of the CHIMNEY CORNER—Peter Probity, Mr. Couldock; Miss Grace Emory, Miss Couldock.

☞J. WILKES BOOTH is engaged and will shortly appear.

☞Private Boxes $5. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 35 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 35 cents.
☞Doors open at 7¼ and Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
☞For particulars, see small bills.

MASQUERADE BALL.

MR. CORIELL WILL GIVE A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL at Masonic Temple on FRIDAY NIGHT, the 31st inst. Mr. C. will do all in his power to render this Ball one of the most agreeable ever given in the city. Mr. B. R. Warner, of the Kentucky Eating House, has been engaged to prepare a fine supper for the occasion.

Mr. Coriell's regular Tuesday party will be omitted until after this ball.

Tickets $3, including supper. o21 d7

MOZART HALL

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

The Original
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 20.

New Songs, Dances, Burlesques, and Pantomimes.

ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS.

☞For further particulars see small bills.

GEO. H. BENTLEY,
e18 b1&j3f Advertising Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-Rooms, No. 520 Main street, a variety of new and second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of half canopy and Misses' turned-post Bedsteads, hair-seat Parlor Chairs, Sofas and Sociables, Bureaus, Chamber Chairs, Rockers, Matting, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Cannon Stoves, with a variety of other articles in the Furniture and Housekeeping line.

Sale positive. Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER,
o21 d1 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

WILKES'S HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SHELVING, AND STORE FIXTURES

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Store-house of Wilkes & Co., 213 Fourth street, between Main and Market, the entire stock of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of Japaned, plain, and fancy Tinware, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, Toilet Sets, Bathing Tubs, Water-Coolers, Bird Cages, Feather Dusters and Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, Waiters, Britannia Ware and Wire Dish Covers; together with a choice lot of Table Glassware, China and Queensware, and an endless lot of other articles, such as are usually kept in a House-Furnishing establishment. After which the Shelving, Counters, Stoves, Show-Cases, Gas Fixtures, empty Alcohol Barrels, and 15 gallons Tin Oil Cans will be sold.

☞This sale will be imperative to close the business. Families wishing to supply themselves are invited to attend.

C. C. SPENCER,
o21 d3 Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

By order of the Marshal of the Chancery Court,

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

October 29 and 30, 1862,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

OF

A Large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of fine Cloths, Irish Linens, Alpacas, Turkey Damasks, Silk Velvets, Chenille and Woollen Shawls, Hollands, bleached and brown Table Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, fine French Corsets, Swiss Mulls, Muslins, Lawns, Crapes, Berege, Tarletans, Flounces, Elgings, White Brilliantes, Counterpanes, Capes, Poplins, Silks, Merinoes, Bonnet Ribbons, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Calico Shirts, Passimeres, Italian Cloths, Cloaks, Table-Covers, Shirt Fronts, bleached English Longcloth, super French Bed Blankets, extra fine French Shirts, &c.

Also, at 11 M. on THURSDAY, for same account,

A Stock of Very Superior Ready-Made Clothing,

Consisting of Frock and Business Coats, fine Blanket Coats, superfine Silk Velvet and Satin Vests, Pants, &c.

TERMS—$20 and under, cash; over $20, approved endorsed notes at three months, with interest from date.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
o21 d6 Auctioneers.

Special Auction Sale
BY L. KAHN & CO.,

404 MAIN STREET.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, a most superior stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the following desirable Goods: 25 pieces extra fine all Wool Flannels; 20 pieces heavy Osnaburgs; a large line of Ladies' Dress Goods; 50 pieces Irish Linen; a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, and Satinets; 200 pieces Prints; 125 pieces bleached Shirting; 200 pieces brown Sheeting; 250 dozen Suspenders; 50 dozen Army Shirts; 25 dozen white Linen Shirts; 300 dozen Socks and Stockings; 50 dozen Gauntlets and Mitts; with a line of Notions.

☞We invite the trade to this important sale. The Goods are of excellent quality, and every lot will be sold without reserve.

Terms cash. L. KAHN & CO.,
o23 d2 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF A BRICK HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT AT AUCTION.

AS ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF Thomas Tracy, deceased, I will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th of October next, at 4 o'clock, the Brick Carpenters' Shop and appurtenances situated at the corner of Grayson and Sixth streets, in the city of Louisville. Said shop is nearly new, is well and substantially built, and would make an excellent stand for a carpenters' shop or a retail grocery.

The shop has a front of 30 feet on Sixth street, and is on leased ground, lease having nearly seven years to run. The lease will be sold with the shop by consent of lessor.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, and balance of payment on 6, 12, and 18 months by notes bearing interest and satisfactory personal security.

HANNAH TRACY,
Adm'x of the Estate of Thomas Tracy, dec'd.
By EDGAR NEEDHAM, Agent.
C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer. o22 dtd

Special Notices.

☞CARD TO THE LADIES.☜

DR. DUPONT'S SUGAR-COATED FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the *only reliable Female Pills extant*. They operate *speedily* and *effectively*, and, being *sugar-coated*, create no nausea upon the most delicate stomach. A trial of these Pills will prove their *superiority* over all others. Price $1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free. o21 deow&weow1

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

JULIET....MELLON, master.
Will leave on this day, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from Portland. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o21 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET
For Owensboro and Evansville.
COTTAGE....BALLARD, master.
Will leave this day, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o24 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro and Evansville.
COTTAGE....BALLARD, master.
Will leave this day, 24th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o21 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

LOW WATER ARRANGEMENT.

Louisville and Henderson Mail Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and All Intermediate Landings.

The Splendid Passenger Steamers

DELAWARE....JNO. McCLURE, Master.
Leaves Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.;
ROMEO....M. H. COX, Master.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M.;
MARY CRANE....T. J. WHITE, Master.
Will run in connection with the above steamer for the purpose of doing packet business.

Notice.—Freights and Passengers must be at the Portland Wharf before 5 P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, Bills of Lading, Packages, &c., must be left with the agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 4 P. M.

T. M. ERWIN, and
o9 dtf MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET—U. S. MAIL MORNING LINE
Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains.
FOR CINCINNATI.

The magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master,
GEN. BUELL, WHITTON, master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

SUNDRIES—
30 boxes Raisins;
20 cases Lobsters;
25 cases Peaches;
25 cases Strawberries;
20 cases Tomatoes; in store and for sale by
o6 TAIT, SON, & CO.

EGGS—12 bbls selected, in store and for sale by
o6 TAIT, SON, & CO.

BUTLER'S BLACKING—125 gross just received and for sale by the bbl, gross, or dozen at manufacturer's prices by
s26 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Hooker not to Supersede McClellan.

An Official Order from Rosecrans.

Later from the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Little if any importance is attached to the rumors which are occasionally received here and elsewhere that General McClellan is to be superceded by General Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Inquiry has been made to-day in usually well informed circles but nothing is known whatever to give any basis for such reports, besides General Hooker has not recovered from the effects of his wounds to take the field.

A number of merchants and other business men are urging the execution of such measures as will speedily open the entire Mississippi river to commerce. It is believed that plans, with this view, are under consideration.

A correspondent, writing from Mexico, shows that the constituted authorities there are making the best preparations in their power to resist the further invasion of the country by the French.

The James Gray, plying between Washington and Alexandria, exploded her boiler while lying at the wharf at the latter city this morning, killing a fireman and slightly injuring the Captain.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Senator.

J. A. Kasson is elected to Congress from Iowa.

Richard C. McCormack has resigned the Chief Clerkship of the Department of Agriculture, having accepted the nomination for Congress from the First District of New York.

CAIRO, Oct. 23.

In consequence of information that 2,000 rebels, supposed to be part of Jackson's cavalry, were advancing for the purpose of attacking our force opposite Island No. 10, they were transferred to the island last night, all property being safely removed.

Gen. Rosecrans issued an order, dated Corinth, Oct. 16th, directing that officers and soldiers absent without passes from their division commanders be arrested—soldiers to be confined on bread and water and officers to be sent to the commanders of their regiments under guard, and reported to the commanding General. Sutlers must join their regiments with their goods in four days or have them confiscated. Persons not employed in any business will be arrested as spies and treated accordingly. News-boys, pedlars, &c., are warned to close their business immediately or be arrested and have their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed at 10 P. M. Persons on the streets after 10½ o'clock will be arrested and confined in the guard-house until morning.

The steamer Rowena reports all quiet in Memphis. The rebels have retreated to Grand Prairie.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.

The American's special correspondence from Harper's Ferry says the troops are in great glee over the success of the expedition which returned yesterday from the visit to London county, having driven out all the guerillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, and taking fifty prisoners and thirty horses.

The rumors from Washington that the rebels are leaving Winchester, are known to be unfounded. Fresh troops are daily sent there from Richmond. The rebels are massing in the Shenandoah Valley and have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Paxton's Cut.

It is evident that the low water in the Potomac will operate on the movements of both armies. The rebels feel safe between Martinsburg and Winchester so long as the Potomac is everywhere fordable. McClelland is thus compelled to keep his army scattered along the river for a distance of thirty miles. It is evidently impossible for him to move on the enemy in force. Should he attempt to mass his forces the rebels would cross again into Maryland above and return to Virginia by the time he reached them. So soon as we have rain enough to raise the river no doubt the commanders of both armies will act.

Gov. Letcher's recommendation to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as is known, has been carried out to the full extent from Harper's Ferry to a point ten miles beyond Martinsburg, by burning crossties, water stations, and bridges, lifting up cuts, and carrying off rails.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.

The steamer Guide, which has just arrived from Newbern, reports the capture and burning of a British steamer—the Adelaide of Halifax—twelve miles from Wilmington, attempting to run the blockade.

A large Union meeting has been held at Beaufort. Resolutions were passed endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation.

GOODRICH, Oct. 23.

The schooner W. H. Merritt, from Chicago, was towed in here to-day, with everything gone but the hull, she having been caught in the gale of Tuesday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

All the machinists at Portsmouth, Va., thirty in number, have suddenly disappeared with all their tools. It is understood that they have skedaddled off to rebeldom.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

The long-contested election of Thomson versus Ewing still continues. The clerks of Sheriff Thompson have now possession of the office, and are issuing writs. Sheriff Ewing has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction, which will be argued at Pittsburg on the 29th inst.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.

Full returns from the Iowa elections are not yet in. Those received, however, make it certain that the Republicans have elected the State ticket by from eight to ten thousand majority. The Republicans have elected all the members of Congress.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24, 1862.

General Orders, No. 18.

I. No persons will be suffered to purchase and ship into the interior of the State any goods, wares, or merchandise for retail country trade, without first taking the oath of allegiance and procuring a permit from the Collector of Customs, under the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department.

II. Persons notoriously disloyal, or persons who have given aid and comfort, by word or deed, to insurgents in rebellion, in their recent raid into Kentucky, will not be allowed to purchase and ship for trade to the interior or Southern borders of the State any goods, wares, or merchandise. No permits given to this class of persons will be respected, and all goods attempted to be shipped by them in violation of this order will be seized and confiscated by due process of law.

III. All classes of carriers by land and water will see that permits duly authorized are granted the party or parties before shipment of goods.

IV. All Federal officers and true loyal citizens will seize any contraband goods shipped by any route into the State, and report the same to these headquarters.

By command of BRIG.-GEN. BOYLE.
o24 d3 A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE BARRACKS,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23, 1862.

Special Orders No. 259.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * * *

II. In compliance with orders from Brig.-Gen. Boyle, all officers now in the city not already on duty, whether sick or well, must immediately proceed to join their regiments.

This order must be complied with, and will be strictly enforced.

* * * * * * * *

By order of MAJ. W. H. SPENCER,
Third Ky. Infantry Commanding.
C. C. ADAMS, Lt. and Post Adjt. o24 d6

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY, Oct. 16, 1862.

The public are warned against purchasing animals from any soldier, wagon-master or teamster, or other person in the Government service, whether branded or not. The practice, on the part of soldiers, teamsters and others, of selling, and on the part of citizens of buying, animals belonging to the Government, and animals captured by the United States forces, is carried on, in this section of the country, to a criminal extent. Parties have bought from soldiers and citizens, animals having unmistakeable marks, showing them to be Government property, and have also bought captured property, for mere songs, when the price at which these animals were bought ought to have been conclusive proof that the property was stolen or illegally offered for sale. Captured property, whether branded or not, is Government property. Parties buying, under these circumstances, are equally criminal with those selling. Rigid search will be made, in future, for all Government property now held or hereafter obtained by parties, and wherever or whenever found, will be seized in the name of the United States, and the parties engaged in this rascally business will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Warning is further given, that whenever estray animals belonging to the Government are caught up or taken and placed in charge of any one for keeping, the parties in whose charge they are so placed, must immediately send notice to Capt. W. F. Harris, A. Q. M., at his office, on Main street, above First, of the fact. Where this is not done, and parties continue to retain such animals, with the expectation that their bills for taking care of them will be paid by the Government, the animals will be taken up in the name of the United States, and no compensation allowed.

W. JENKINS,
o20 eod3 Capt. and A. Q. M.

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.—The New Albany Ledger announces the death of Judge Nathaniel Moore, who died at his residence in that city yesterday. Judge Moore was a native of Kentucky, and removed to the vicinity of New Albany about the year 1820, and consequently was one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was a brother of Harbin H. Moore, one of the earliest and most distinguished lawyers of Indiana. Judge Moore was highly respected, and occupied many positions of trust and honor at the hands of his fellow-citizens, having been a member of the Legislature and first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His sickness was protracted and severe, and his death, though not unexpected, is a sad bereavement to his family and a loss to the community.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS—STUART'S RAID—WESTERN DEFEATS—A FORESHADOWING OF PEACE—THE NORTH TO BE DEVASTATED.

Copies of the Richmod Examiner of the 15th and 16th, and the Whig of the latter date, have been received, from which we make extracts:

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The North must be Devastated.—Congress has attempted to respond after a fashion to the earnest demand of the people of the Confederacy for some sort of effective retaliation upon the enemy—a retaliation demanded alike by our duty to the outraged laws of humanity and to our citizens. Just so long as the bloodthirsty Yankees are permitted to proceed with impunity in their devilish work, relying for immunity on our sentimental devotion to the violated laws and usages of war, just that long we shall be subjected to outrage, rapine, murder, and arson, wherever the invading forces of the North may find a foothold in our territory. [Here follows a half-column of the bitterest abuse of the North, which we omit.]

Since Congress has thought proper to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the President, it is to be hoped that he will do something to fulfil the expectations of the people; something that may effectually curb the insolence of the enemy and prevent a prosecution of those infernal schemes of rapine and arson, murder and servile insurrection with which the Lincoln Government has threatened the South. How is this to be done? We must resort to retaliation. Yes; but what shall be the kind and what the measure of retaliation? Any half-way measures beginning with nothing and ending just where they ought to begin, will only make the matter worse—will only excite the ridicule of the enemy, and stimulate them to renewed atrocities. We ought to do in earnest the very things with which they threaten us—excepting always murder and outrages upon women and children.

The President should issue a proclamation, demanding that Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation be rescinded, and the whole war system of the North brought within the rules of civilized warfare, and declaring that unless this be done we shall send forces into the North to burn, ravage, desolate, and destroy everything in their path. Nor ought this to be an empty threat. The recent exploit of Gen. Stuart has shown that the Northern territory is open to us. We can send cavalry expeditions into Pennsylvania and Ohio with orders to move rapidly from place to place, and to do nothing but burn and destroy. The dense population and concentrated wealth of those States are circumstances which would greatly facilitate our operations. In a country where a city lies at the end of every day's journey, and a town is passed every hour, an invading force would find plenty of occupation for its destructive powers. An unwarlike and unorganized population would soon tire of raids like these, and clamor for peace.

The Corinth Disaster.—Commenting upon the battle of Corinth, the Mobile Register and Advertiser of the 10th says:

It is not our purpose here to comment upon the facts related. They are too painful to dwell upon, and call loudly for prompt and searching investigation by the Government. If it shall be found that our gallant little army has been led into the "jaws of death," and thus cut up by the ignorance, stupidity, or mismanagement of commanders, the country will demand that an example be made that shall prove at once an assurance to the people and a warning to incompetent or self-sufficient Generals.

Partisan Rangers in Northern Virginia.—One hundred and fifty prisoners, captured by Col. Imboden's corps of Partisan Rangers at Paw-Paw Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Morgan county, were brought down on the Central train last evening. At last accounts, Col. Imboden was in a position to inflict great damage to the bridge and tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The blowing up of Paw-Paw Tunnel alone would prove a heavier blow to the road than the destruction of a dozen bridges.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Niggers Agt. Yankees.—The Columbia South Carolinian says that the quiet of that city was disturbed on Friday evening by the passage through of some seven hundred Yankee prisoners on their way to Richmond to be exchanged. As the column was marched through the street it was met by a detachment, three hundred strong, of loyal darkies, who looked with contempt upon the miserable hirelings of Lincoln, who would deprive them of their contented existence and hurry them off to a pestiferous climate in South America to be gotten rid of. "The column of Yankees was halted for ours to pass on their way to work on the defenses of their State. They knew the Yankees only by their exactions, and lustily cheered for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. They prefer the beneficent rule of their kind masters to that of Yankee pretenders."

The citizens of Huntsville, Ala., lately hung in effigy Nich. Davis, Jerry Clemens, and Geo. Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism.

During the past week a number of negroes were sold in Lynchburg ranging at prices for men at from $1,300 to $1,700, and for women at from $1,100 to $1,550.

Tobacco is bringing higher prices at present than at any previous time during the war, or at any time within the memory of the oldest member of the trade.

Next to the subject of sustenance, that of fuel commands the greatest attention in Richmond, and will continue to do so as long as the apprehensions of a short supply and enormous prices loom up in the wintry future. An inspection of the coal-yards and wood-wharves along the basin, showed a very limited supply of coke and bituminous coal on hand, but a rather good supply of wood. Of the latter, extra pine was selling readily at $12 per cord; other qualities at $11 per cord; oak and hickory (mixed) at $15 per cord. Large lump coke was selling at $12, and hall coke at $7 per tun, with a limited supply.

Judge Milo Olin, of Augusta, will repair to Wilmington, N. C., to offer his services as an attendant upon the sick during the yellow fever epidemic now prevailing in that unfortunate city.

The Fredericksburg Herald says, that, on Sunday morning, about fifty Union cavalry made a dash upon Elk Run, over towards Ellis's Mills, on the Rappahannock. They soon returned and passed by Elk Run, which is twenty-five miles from Fredericksburg, on the road to Warrenton.

Gen. Magruder has been assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The Raleigh Standard says it is reduced to a certainty that the counties east of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not now under the control of the Yankees, but which may be in a few months, will produce about 1,500,000 bushels of corn, beside an amount of bacon and beef cattle beyond our ability to conjecture. The Standard calls on the Confederate Government to protect the people from the Yankees, or else remove the surplus crops before they fall into the hands of the Union army.

The Hon. W. N. Edwards, President of the North Carolina State Convention, refuses to convene that body, though requested by many members so to do. The convention dissolves on the 1st of November by its own limit, unless sooner convened.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat learns that the State authorities are giving their attention to the matter of our coast defences. It is important that timely preparations should be made for the reception of the enemy on the North Carolina coast. It is said that in reply to a request of Gov. Vance for troops, the President stated that the Governor might take conscripts between the ages of 35 and 48 for that purpose.

The Charlotte Democrat learns that Gov. Vance contemplates calling together the Legislature of North Carolina. The day fixed for the assembling of that body is the third Monday in November, but it is likely the members will be required to attend about the 1st of November, if not earlier. It is said that measures are to be taken to put down the speculators, or put them into the army.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

To Brigadier-General Boyle:

Are Sutlers a part of the army and have they the right to travel any turnpike or tolled road at the expense of the Government?

Very respectfully, J. W. HENNING,
Pres't Louisville Turnpike Co.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE,
October 21, 1862.

Sutlers and their wagons have no right to pass over turnpikes at the expense of the Government, and any sutler refusing to pay the regular toll will be liable to arrest, and his wagons and stock to confiscation.

By command,
BRIG. GEN. J. T. BOYLE.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. D. G. o22 d4*

INQUEST No. 29.—Held on the 23d October, 1862, at Jansen's Landing, seven miles below Louisville, on the body of a soldier, name unknown. Verdict—Came to his death by accidental drowning.
JAMES C. GILL, Coroner.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

Florence, Cin. — R. B. Hamilton, Cin.
New Era, Cin. — Undine, Madison.
Mary Crane, Owensboro'. — Juliet, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Florence, Cin. — R. B. Hamilton, Cin.
New Era, St. Louis. — Undine, Madison.
Mary Crane, Evansville.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with 18 inches water in the canal. There is but 17 inches water on French Island bar, which is the shoalest place in the Lower Ohio. The weather is clear and cool.

Captain Pegram's large new packet was brought over to the city wharf yesterday, where she will be completed.

We have not yet learned her exact dimensions, but we are informed that she is too wide for the locks of the new canal, which are eighty feet in width.

The light draught steamer Cottage has taken the place of the Romeo in the Evansville and Henderson trade, and will leave the Portland wharf at the usual hour this afternoon. She is commanded by Captain Ballard.

The Juliet, Captain Mellon, will leave the city wharf for St. Louis at ten o'clock this morning.

The Mary Crane discharged her commissary stores at Owensboro, intended for Evansville, and returned to this port yesterday.

The Ida May is the regular mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at eleven o'clock this morning.

The Monroe arrived at Evansville on Wednesday from Mt. Vernon with a barge-load of flour.

The Evansville Journal says that Capt. Clark, of the Hazel Dell, has had his share of misfortune within the last few weeks. About a month ago he had his boat sunk; she had made but a trip or two after being repaired, when she was captured by the guerillas, and the telegraph announced yesterday morning that she had again been sunk.

Several gunboats are now in the neighborhood of Caseyville, the scene of the recent outrages on the Hazel Dell and other boats. It is said Caseyville is to be demolished.

There have been more new steamers built at Pittsburg this summer than for any corresponding period during the past ten years. Some of the steamers have been purchased by the Government, and will be used as gunboats.

RECEIPTS.

Per steamer Mary Crane from Evansville—125 bbls flour, J. H. Griffith; 18 barrels apples, W. B. Wilson; 1 do. molasses, W. B. Wilson; 36 do. apples, Mr. Hornback; 5 boxes merchandise, W. H. Lingfelter; 2 chests of merchandise, W. H. Lingfelter; 1 hhd. tobacco, S. F. J. Ronald; 6 plows, Miller & Moore; 26 packages merchandise, M. Halbert & Co.; 1 lot rags, Terry & Co.; 1 bbl. lard, Terry & Co.; 5 bbls. merchandise, Mr. App; 3 do. apples, Owner; 1 bbl. flour, Owner; 1 horse, Finley.

Per steamer Romeo from Evansville—2 casks bacon, 2 do lard, 100 pieces bacon, owner; 17 bbls whisky, Huffman, Duncan, & Co; 6 bbls flour, 17 bags barley, Verhoeff Bros; 26 bbls flour, J H Griffith; lot of wool and sundries, M Halbert & Bo; 12 pkgs sutlers' goods, Lichten & Bro; 100 pieces stove pipe, Duckwall & Co; sdrs, orders.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
FRIDAY, October 24, 1862.

The money market remains firm, but generally unchanged. The bankers were offering 26@27 ℔ cent premium for gold and holding at 30. The buying rate for silver was 20@22 and the selling price 25@26 ℔ cent. The bankers buy Demand Notes at 22@23 ℔ cent premium, and refuse to sell. Eastern exchange is easy, the buying rate being ¼ ℔ cent discount and the selling price par to ¼ ℔ cent premium.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour unsettled with sales extra at $5 60@5 75. Wheat unchanged, with large receipts and sales of 4,000 bushels at 90c@$1 for red and prime white. Oats 40@45c in bulk. Sales of corn at 40c for ear and 42c for shelled. Sales of barley at $1.

CHEESE—Firm with sales 100 boxes Western Reserve at 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sales 10 hhds New Orleans sugar at 11¾@12c, 5 bbls refined at 15c, and 30 bbls crushed at 14¾c. Sales of molasses in half-bbls at 70c. Sales 50 bags Rio coffee at 27½@28c. Sales of rice at 8@8¼c.

HAY—Sales hard-pressed timothy at $13@14 ℔ ton. Sales straw at $10.

APPLES—Sales green apples at $1 75@2 ℔ bbl.

SHEETINGS.—Sales of 10 bales G. W. at 25c.

FLAXSEED—Scarce and in demand, with sales to the mills at $1 40 ℔ bushel.

LINSEED OIL—Firm. Sales at $1 05 ℔ gallon.

HEMP.—Light sales of prime Kentucky at $70 ℔ ton, an advance.

CANDLES—Sales 75 boxes star at 15c ℔ ℔.

SODA—A sale of 10 kegs at 7¼@7½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in demand at $1 75 ℔ bushel. Sales of apples at 75@80c.

BEESWAX, &c—Sales of beeswax at 30c, and ginseng at 53c.

COTTON YARNS—Good demand, with sales 10 bags at 36c for 500. A sale of 100 bags cotton twine at 65c.

MALT—Light sales at $1 50.

POTATOES.—In good demand with sales at $1 50@1 60 from store.

MESS PORK—Dull, with a sale of 21 bbls at $9 50.

TOBACCO—Sales 32 hhds—2 hhds stems at $3 85, 5 hhds tobacco at $11 25@14 75, 2 at $15 50@15 75, 3 at $18@18 50, 3 at $19@19 50, 1 at $20 25, 5 at $21@21 50, 4 at $22@22 25, 1 at $23 50, 2 at $21@21 75, 2 at $25@25 50, and 2 at $26@26 25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, P. M.

Ashes continues firm, with small sales at $7 62 for pots and $7 62½@7 75 for pearls, with a fair demand. Flour less active; sales 13,000 bbls at $6 20@6 30 for superfine, $6 50@6 75 for extra State, $6 20@6 30 for superfine Western, $6 65@7 for common to medium extra Western, $7 20@7 25 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $7 35@8 75 for trade brands, the market closing dull with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour dull and heavy; sales 3,000 bbls at $6 60@6 80 for common and $6 90@8 for good to choice extra.

Whisky firm; sales 1,300 bbls at 36@37c. Wheat 1@2c lower, with a good demand for export at the decline; sales 16,500 bushels Chicago at $1 17@1 24, 53,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 23@1 29, 28,000 bushels amber Iowa at $1 30@1 33—the latter price for choice, 16,800 bushels red Illinois at $1 35@1 37, 43,000 bushels winter red Western at $1 36@1 40, 39,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1 40@1 43—the latter for very choice, 20,000 bushels red State at $1 35, 35,000 bushels white Ohio at $1 45@1 48, and 60,000 bushels white Kentucky at $1 51@1 69. Rye scarce and firmer; sales 20,000 bushels prime Western at 80c—the range is 70@80c. Coffee; Rio firm, demand fair; sales 1,000 bags at 26@27c and 300 bags common Santos at 26c. Sugar; raw in moderate request and steady; sales 900 hhds at 9¼@10c for Cuba, 10@11c for New Orleans, and 7,500 bags Manilla at 10c. Molasses quiet; sales 20 hhds Porto Rico at 48c and 101 hhds Barbadoes at 43c.

Pork—demand moderate, but market quite firm; sales of 1,250 bbls at $13 50 for mess, $12 50@16 for prime mess, and $12 25 for prime; included in the sales are 500 bbls mess deliverable on the 7th of November at $13 50. Beef dull and nominal at $5 30@7 for common to prime, $8@10 75 for country mess, $12@13 75 for repacked mess, and $13 50@14 for extra mess prime. Mess beef and beef hams very dull, with nothing of moment doing. Cut meats quite steady at 4½@4¾c for shoulders and 7½@7¾c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard moderately active and market steady; sales of 726 bbls at 10¾@11¼c. Butter in fair demand and firm at 11@19c for Ohio and 20@21c for Western.

Money market easy at 5 ℔ cent on call and 5@6 ℔ cent for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange unsettled and declining, the nominal quotations are 142@142½ for merchants' bills and 115½@116 for bankers' bills. American gold opened at 33 ℔ cent and declined to 32, and closed quiet at 32½ ℔ cent. California gold bars are nominal. Government stocks drooping; United States 6s of 1881 103@103½. Treasury 7 3-10 notes 105@105¼.

Stocks steady but dull. Chicago and Rock Island 81¼, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy 105, Galena and Chicago 83¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg 37¼, Illinois Central scrip 80¼, Michigan guaranteed 81½, Erie 63½, Erie preferred 92, Harlem 21½, Hudson 16½, Michigan Central 88¾, Pacific Mail 125, American gold 132¼, United States Demand Notes 127¼, United States 1 year certificate 81¼, Treasury 7 3-10 105, United States 6s of '81, coupons, 133, Erie 5th bonds 99¼.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23, P. M.

Flour unsettled; superfine held at $5 50, but no more than $5 25 was offered. Wheat dull; red is held at $1 10 and $1 25 for white, but buyers contend for large commission. Oats firm at full prices. Rye 1c higher; 62@63c. Barley firm. Whisky 31c, and firm. Mess pork—110 bbls sold at $10 20. Groceries firm and quiet.

Gold has declined to 128. Demand Notes 126. Silver 125. Exchange dull at ⅛ premium.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23, P. M.

Flour active at $7 62½ for superfine. Wheat excited; white $1 75@1 85, and red $1 58@1 60. Corn quiet at 78@79c for white, and 75@76c for yellow. Rye—$1@1 (8 for Pennsylvania. Whisky nominal. Coffee steady and firm; sales 300 bags at 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, P. M.

Breadstuffs generally firm but dull. Wheat advanced; sales at $1 60. Corn quiet; yellow 72c. Provisions firm. Naval stores advancing. Linseed oil advanced to $1@1 03. Whisky 34@35c.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

The U. S. Commissary of Covington, Ky., made the following awards of bids for bacon shoulders on Wednesday:

25,000 lbs, Brooks, Johnson, & Co....5.5¾c.
25,000 " " ....5.6¾c.
25,000 " Dubois & Angur....5.6¾c.
25,000 " " ....5.5¾c.
25,000 " " ....5.4¾c.
25,000 " McKeehan & Evans....5.6¾c.

The awards of bids for hay, made at St. Louis, were $17 41 for the St. Louis delivery; $17 69 delivery at Cairo; $21 93 delivery at Columbus, Ky.; $22 61 delivery at Memphis.

PROVISIONS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 22.

A rather better feeling prevails in the provision market, though additional large sales of mess pork were made to-day at $10 50. Holders are now generally asking that figure for country and $11 for city. Bacon shoulders were sold, loose, at 5c; bulk would command 4¼c, but the offerings are light. Bacon sides are quoted at 5¾c and bulk at 5@5¼c; clear bacon sides are held at 6¼@6½c.

We learn indirectly that hogs were contracted today at $4 50. This figure is generally asked, but there is very little disposition on the part of packers to allow it.—*Commercial.*

CORN—
1,000 bushels shelled (pure white);
1,000 do ear; for sale by
s8 JNO. H. GRIFFITH.

10 CASKS PORT WINE;
15 casks Madeira Wine;
10 bbls Ginger do;
10 do Muscat do;
25 do Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
s30 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

INDIGO AND MADDER—
2 cases Indigo;
1 cask Madder; for sale by
s1 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL & CO.

MATCHES—150 cases different styles Matches just received and for sale low in quantities to suit by
s26 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—95 caddies and 50 boxes Edmunds's C&O in store and for sale by
s27 TERRY & CO., 616 Main st.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

INSECTS—THE GRAIN APHIS, WHEAT MIDGE, &c.—Dr. Asa Fitch, Entomologist to the New York State Agricultural Society, opened the discussion by reading the following essay on the Grain Aphis:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am requested to preface the discussion, this evening, by presenting to the audience some account of the Grain Aphis—an insect new to us in America, and which, during the past and present year, has been more prominent in the public regard than any other insect.

In the grain fields of Europe this grain aphis has existed from time immemorial. It was scientifically named and described eighty-one years ago by the distinguished German entomologist, Fabricius, who met with it in fields of oats, and therefore named it the Aphis Avenæ, or the oat aphis, he being unaware that it occurred equally common upon other kinds of grain also.

But our European accounts of it are quite meagre and imperfect. About all that we can gather from them is, that it is an insect which shows itself upon the grain about the time of harvest, and that in some instances it has been known to be so multiplied, in particular places, as to literally swarm upon and cover the heads of the grain in many of the fields.

These few general facts is all the information which the world has hitherto had of this insect. What becomes of it during the remainder of the year, where, and in what condition it lurks after harvest time, and until harvest time again approaches, had never been investigated. It was remaining for us in this country to trace out its abiding place and its habits during the autumn, winter, and spring, and thus complete its history the year round, as we have been able to do within the past eighteen months—under the instructions of this Society, and under the auspices of the State of New York.

In this country, this grain aphis had never been observed, and it was not known that we had such an insect here, until last year, when it suddenly appeared in excessive numbers over all the New England States, and the State of New York, except here in its western section, and also in the adjoining districts of Canada and of Pennsylvania. Throughout all this vast extent of country every grain field was invaded by it; many of these fields were thronged and a portion of them were literally covered and smothered by this insect.

This year it has moved westward, making its appearance in the same manner all over Western New York, Canada West, Northern Ohio, and at least a portion of Michigan, as I judge, from the numerous letters which have been sent me with grain-heads containing this insect, and from the notices of it in the public prints—whilst at the East, where it was so numerous last year, it has measurably disappeared this year, so that, except in a few localities, it would not have been noticed had not everybody been so eagerly searching for it.

But though this insect has only been noticed in this country the past and the present years, we do not suppose it has newly arrived upon this Continent. It has no doubt been present in our grain fields heretofore; but in such limited numbers, and so scattered about upon the growing grain, that it failed to be observed. It is seventeen years ago that I began to examine the wheat midge, and in looking at that and other insects upon the wheat, I recollect I have occasionally seen this aphis. But as only two or three individuals of this kind were to be found at a time, I supposed it to be of no importance, and thus gave no attention to it, until it began to appear in such abundance the past year.

Although it is a common habit of plant lice to become extremely numerous, at times, upon the particular kind of vegetation which they respectively infest, we meet with no recorded instance in which one of these insects has been known to become so suddenly and excessively multiplied over such a vast extent of territory as has happened in our country with this grain aphis the past and present years.

I suppose almost every person in this audience has seen these insects crowded together upon the heads of wheat, of oats, barley, or rye, and has observed that they were a kind of plant-louse, similar to what we frequently see upon the leaves of cabbages in our gardens, and on the apple, the cherry, and other trees. As it resembles these common and well-known insects so closely in its form, its motions, and habits, it will not be necessary for me to give any particular description of it.

With regard to the mode in which it injures the grain, I would observe that it has a slender, sharp-pointed bill or trunk, which it holds under its breast when this implement is not in use. With this it punctures the leaves and stalks of the grain and suck their juices. It therefore has no occasion to leave the particular plant on which it is born, as it always has an ample store of nourishment directly under its feet. Hence, it has no use for wings to carry it, like other insects, from place to place in search of food. It needs wings for only one purpose, namely to enable it to emigrate to fields of grain which are unoccupied, in order to start colonies in them. Only a small portion of these insects, therefore, acquire wings; and these fly away from the winter grain to plant their race upon the spring-sowed wheat and oats.

The latter part of June, when the grain has advanced so that the heads or ears begin to put forth, two most remarkable changes occur in this insect, whereby it appears to become another creature, a different species, in the middle of summer from that which is seen in the spring and autumn.

One of these changes is in its habits. Before the heads appear, it lives singly, scattered about upon the leaves and stalks of the grain, and the young lice, as fast as they are born, leave their parents, and wander away. But no sooner are the heads protruded from their sheaths preparatory to blooming and growing the kernels of the grain, than this aphis wholly forsakes all other parts of the plant and becomes congregated upon the heads—evidently because the juices which the plant elaborates for the growth of its flowers and seeds are much more nutritious, more dainty, and palatable to these insects, than are the juices which circulate in the leaves and stalks.

They here fix themselves upon the base of the chaffs which envelope the kernels, and inserting their beaks, they suck out the juices which should go, first, to grow the flowers, and after that to fill and perfect the kernels. And now, the young lice which are born, instead of scattering themselves and travelling away, settle down closely around their parent, crowding us compactly together as they can stow themselves. Thus it comes to pass, that when these insects are numerous, as we have recently had them in many of our grain fields, scarcely an ear can be found which has not a cluster of these lice around the base of almost every kernel, all with their *tiny* bills inserted therein, pumping out the juices which should go to swell and perfect the seed. Thus, this grain aphis from being a solitary insect, wandering about singly upon the leaves and stalks, becomes a gregarious insect, clustered together in flocks, and remaining fixed and stationary upon the lower or butt ends of the kernels.

At the same time another change, equally remarkable, takes place in *the color* of these insects. So long as they nourish themselves on the coarse juices of the stalks and leaves, their bodies are all of a grass-green color. But when they come to feed on the more delicate juices of the flowers, they begin to bear young of an orange color. One of the grass-green insects having stationed herself at the base of a kernel, the next day, in the group of little ones around her, a yellow one will occur, all the others being green like their parent. A day or two later, as the nourishment she derived from the leaves becomes more dissipated from her body and replaced by that now obtained from the kernels, half the young she produces will be of this yellow color. And still later, all the young are yellow, no green ones being any longer born. And the older ones after a time dying and disappearing, all these insects some weeks before harvest time, become changed to a yellow color, their hue inclining more to red in some and to yellow in others.

It is truly curious that this green insect, thus, on coming to feed on the juices which grow the flowers, begin to produce young of a gay yellow color similar to that of the flowers.

By depriving the kernels of a portion of the milky juice which should go to swell and mature them, this insect causes the ripened grain to be more or less shrunken and light of weight.

Rye, however, grows so rapidly and ripens so early, that it outstrips this aphis in its increase, and thus sustains no material injury from it. Winter wheat, ripening more slowly, experiences more injury. But the crops which ripen latest, and when this aphis has become multiplied to the greatest extent, namely, the spring wheat and oats, become the most thronged and sustain the greatest injury.

Let us next inquire how it is that this insect is able to become so suddenly and so excessively multiplied as we have had it, in the Eastern part of our State last year, and here in its Western part this year.

I may observe that a hundred years ago it was a current opinion among men of science, that certain insects and other creatures pertaining to the lower orders of the animal kingdom were generated spontaneously. But, more recently, when these instances of supposed spontaneous generation came to be closely investigated, one after another of them were found not to be such. So that at this day the scientific world wholly discards the theory that there is or can be any such thing as spontaneous generation. All living things descend from parents; and it is by a pairing of the sexes that young are produced and that each species is continued in existence—some classes of animals bringing forth their young alive, others laying eggs from which their young hatch.

Insects are of this latter kind. They are all produced from eggs. But in the generation of the plant lice, we meet with one of the most remarkable anomalies which we anywhere find in the works of nature. These insects bring forth their young alive, at one time, and they lay eggs at another time. All the plant lice which we see upon our fruit trees during the spring and summer are females, and these do not produce eggs, but living young, which mature in a few days, and (wonderful to tell!) they are fertile, without any intercourse of the sexes. It is only when cold weather and frosty nights arrive that males are produced. The insects then pair, and the females thereupon lay eggs. These eggs remain through the winter, to be hatched by the warmth of the following spring. The young from these eggs grow up and commence bearing living young, no males and no eggs being produced, except as the closing act of their operations in autumn.

Such are the general facts with regard to the generation of the insects of this aphis group. And I had supposed it would be the same with this grain aphis. Some of you may have been present and heard the remarks which I made on this subject at our Fair at Watertown a year ago. I stated that the eggs of this insect would probably be found late in autumn, scattered about upon the leaves of the fall sowed wheat and rye—which eggs would hatch with the warmth of the following spring, to start the insect upon the grain again this year. But when frosty nights arrived last autumn, and when the aphis on the apple trees was found paired, and the females were busy depositing their eggs, to my surprise, nothing of this kind occurred with this aphis upon the grain. The mature lice continued to produce young ones, until they and their young became congealed upon the leaves of the young grain by the advancing cold of the season. And in this state they were buried beneath the snows of winter, and with the warmth of the ensuing spring they were thawed, and returned to life again.

To be better assured upon the subject, I placed some of these insects on grain growing in flower-pots and kept during the winter in a warm room. In this situation they continued alive and continued to bear young through the whole winter season.

Thus I have watched this grain aphis this year round so closely that I am perfectly assured no eggs were laid and no males were produced. Occasionally an individual was noticed varying somewhat from the others, and which I have therefore suspected might be a male; but, on imprisoning such specimens in vials over night, I have invariably found young lice with them next morning.

When, and under what circumstances, males occur, if they ever do occur, is yet remaining to be discovered. At present it seems as though these insects might go on forever producing young without any intercourse of the sexes.

Finally, with regard to the fecundity of these insects, I would state that those which have no wings, and which remain on the stalks of grain on which they are born, are much more prolific than those which have wings and wander abroad. By enclosing them separately in vials, I found the winged females quite uniformly gave birth to two young lice in a single night, whilst the wingless ones produced four in the same time. We frequently see young lice produced in the day time, but fewer appear to be born then than during the night. The winged ones are also much slower in coming to maturity. I placed several young lice the morning after they were born upon some grain growing in a flower-pot, and on the third morning afterwards I found four little ones around each of them, showing that the wingless ones come to maturity in three days. It will thus be seen with what prodigious rapidity these creatures multiply. They almost double their numbers daily. A single one producing four young daily, and these becoming equally prolific when they are three days old, her descendants in twenty days, if all live, will number upwards of two millions. This will serve to explain to us how it is that this insect becomes so excessively numerous upon the grain at harvest time, as we have seen it.

As they multiply so rapidly, it is evident no vegetation which they infest would escape destruction from these plant lice, if nature had not herself provided most efficient means for checking and subduing them. We accordingly find that these insects are preyed upon and consumed by other insects, to a greater extent than are any other kinds of injurious insects wherewith we are molested. There are whole groups and tribes of predaceous insects which subsist exclusively upon the plant lice of different kinds.

TROPHIES OF THE FIELD OF ANTIETAM.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives a list of twenty rebel flags captured in recent battles, embracing all that have been received at McClellan's headquarters up to the present time. He says:

During a visit to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Sharpsburg, a few days after the great battle of Antietam, in company with several gentlemen from Philadelphia, I was favored with a personal interview with Gen. McClellan, during which our attention, while in his tent, was drawn to a large number of colors taken from the rebels in the battles of "South Mountain," "Antietam," and "Shepherdstown Bluffs." As they possessed great interest to our party, Gen. McClellan very kindly gave us a great deal of information in regard to them, and by his permission I made the list and description of them herewith appended. As will be seen by a reference to the General's official report of the battles, this list comprises less than one-half of the colors captured, the whole number being thirty-nine.

The following are the most interesting of the collection:

We were first shown the battle flag of the rebels, which Gen. McClellan informed us had been generally adopted by them, in lieu of the regular Confederate or national rebel flag, which was the only one carried in the earlier periods of the war. This flag was about four feet square, red ground with blue stripes, about four inches wide, running diagonally across, or from corner to corner. On these stripes are twelve white stars, representing the twelve States claimed by the rebels as belonging to their Confederacy. It was very badly torn and blood-stained. From a written paper sewed on it, I learned that it had been the battle flag of the 11th Alabama Regiment, captured by the 57th New York Volunteers, Richardson's Division, Sumner's Corps, at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

A regular Confederate flag, with the stars and bars. I could not learn the history of this flag, from what regiment captured, nor by whom.

Another battle flag, similar in all respects to No. 1. It was very much torn and very bloody. The following history of its capture was pinned to it:

"HEADQUARTERS, DOUBLEDAY'S DIVISION,
12th Army Corps.

"This flag was captured by private Isaac Thomas, Company G, Twentieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Sept. 17, 1862, at the battle of 'Antietam.' Thomas shot the rebel color-bearer, then ran forward and brought off the colors.
THEO. B. GATES,
Lieut. Col. Comand'g."

Another battle-flag, similar to the last. On the upper edge of this flag "Willinmsburg" is painted in large letters, and "Seven Pines" on the lower edge. It was captured at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862, by the Seventh New York volunteers, Caldwell's brigade, Richardson's division.

Another battle-flag, captured at Antietam, similar to No. 4, with the words "Seven Pines" in large letters on the lower edge.

A large and very splendid silk flag, with the staff shot in two in the middle. This flag is composed of silk of three colors, and when new must have been a very superb one. The field is of deep blue, with a single large straw-colored star in the centre. The bars are of straw-color and delicate purple. On the field at the top is inscribed "Seven Pines;" on the yellow bar "Gaines' Farm" and "Eltham's Landing," and "Malvern Hills on the purple bar. It is much torn and stained, and is bordered with heavy, but tarnished, silver fringe. This is evidently a Texan standard. I regret that I could not learn its history.

Flag of North Carolina. Red field with single star. Above the star is the inscription,
"May 20th, 1775,"
referring to the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence; below the star,
"May 20th, 1861,"
referring to the rebel declaration of Independence. In other respects it is similar to the regular battle-flag of the Confederate States.

Battle-flag abandoned by the rebels on the battle-field of "Shepherdstown Bluff," September 19, 1862, when a portion of Griffin's brigade, of Morell's division, Gen. Fitz John Porter's 5th army corps forded the Potomac and carried the heights by assault. This is a silk flag of large size. Its color originally was a rich pink, but now faded by exposure to the weather. It had the diagonal bars of blue, with the white stars, and is bordered with rich yellow fringe. It must have been very handsome when new.

A magnificent, large, dark blue silk flag with handsome centre painted, representing two females, one holding a pod of unripe cotton, and the other a staff and liberty cap in her left hand, and a scroll, on which is inscribed "*The Constitution of North Carolina*," in her right hand. Below, "*4th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers*." This flag was captured by the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. E. E. Brooks, of Caldwell's Brigade, Richardson's Division, at "Antietam," September 17, 1862. Color Corporal George Nettleton seized the colors and brought them off, although badly wounded. The same regiment shot down the color bearers of battle flags of other regiments opposed to them.

THE WIND AND LEAF, AN ELOPEMENT.

O listen, ladies, and I'll tell you brief
A touching tale, and true as history.
The Wind and Leaf held dalliance. "Gentle Leaf,"
Began the Wind, "awake and fly with me:
For thee I pass'd the beds where roses are;
And though their whispers fragrant woo'd my stay,
And every little bud shone like a star,
I thought on thee; arise and come away!
Thy sisters dark are sleeping in the dew
I would not rouse them in coldness with a sigh;
But thou the beautiful, and I the true,
Were meant for common passion—let us fly."
The Leaf complied, and ere a day was done
Was flung aside—a thing to tread upon.
Tait's Magazine.

CHEESE—400 boxes prime W. R. Cheese in store and for sale by
o17 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 331 Main st.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

General Sigel Reinforced!

The New Rebel Gunboat Merrimac!

The Rebel Forces in Virginia!

Gen. Burnside in Command at Harper's Ferry!

Fire and Loss of Life!

The Rebels Evacuate Martinsburg!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th contains an editorial on the affairs in Kentucky: "This retrograde movement has profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had reasonably expected from Bragg's magnificent army something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We had anticipated something more than boastful orders and sounding proclamations. We had formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led nearly up to Louisville. His long delay at Tupelo, his hesitancy at Chattanooga, his tardy advance into Kentucky, had shaken the public confidence; but few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity remained for the consummation of the grand objects of the campaign. It is all over now. The Kentucky movement in the hands of Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The following regiments have just joined Sigel's command: The 119th, 134th, 136th, 154th, and 157th New York; 33d Mass., and 26th Wisconsin. The 82d Illinois is on the way and will probably join him to-day. Such facts as these are sufficient answers to the fault-finding that Sigel has not been properly reinforced. Sigel yesterday moved his command to the neighborhood of Centreville, and established his headquarters there.

A man arrived in the city last night direct from Richmond. He was a teamster in the Federal army, and was captured in the first battle of Bull Run. He says he saw the Merrimac lying near Rocketts as he passed down, and thinks she is nearly ready for service. She has had all the iron plates placed on her, and looks as if she would be an ugly customer. He heard persons say, who saw the old Merrimac, that this one is similar in construction and plan, though not so large, and will be more easily handled.

Four of the 1st Maryland cavalry (Union) had been reconfined, and are to be tried on the charge of murder. What the facts are he could not learn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The specials contain very little news. A Sharpsburg special to the Times says that a prisoner, captured during the late reconnoissance, states that the enemy have not over 20,000 troops at any one point in Virginia, and on account of our extended line he is necessarily obliged to scatter his forces and keep a vigilant watch all along the river. The army is daily expecting a supply of clothing, shoes, &c.

The force at the extreme right of the line in the vicinity of Hancock has been greatly strengthened within the past two days. This has caused a movement of two or three divisions further up the river. Various rumors are afloat in reference to the future disposition of the army. The men are desirous either to offer battle or go into winter quarters. Nearly three hundred soldiers having been found in Sharpsburg without proper passes have been sent to Harper's Ferry to work on the roads and bridges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

A special to the Times from Harper's Ferry states that Gen. Burnside has been assigned to the general charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry, and the second and twelfth army corps are placed under his orders for the present.

The nights are now exceedingly cold, and the soldiers in their little shelter tents are really suffering; very many are without blankets or overcoats.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

From the Richmond papers we have the following:

"*Holly Springs, Oct. 17.*—Reports from Corinth say the enemy has evacuated Corinth and also Bolivar, Tenn."

"*Tupelo, Oct. 17.*—Some Confederate soldiers just arrived from Iuka say that 700 wounded have been sent to that place, and that our number will not exceed 1,500. Our army is in the highest spirits. Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. Among our killed is Lieut.-Col. Patterson (1st Tennessee), Col. Evans (Texan Rangers), Maj. Prior, Capt. Cartright, and Wm. S. May."

Gold is selling in Richmond at 160@170 and silver at 125@130 per cent.

Defrauding in the commissary department has become so common as to call forth comments and become a general talk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

At a Cabinet meeting last Saturday it was determined to give the power of granting permits to vessels desiring to trade to Norfolk, to Gen. Dix, whose aid, Captain Milford, captain of the port at Hampton Roads, has practically charge of the whole business. Some members of the Cabinet, including Secretary Welles, are in favor of opening the port, on the ground that otherwise unjust discriminations are liable to be made, and other nations have a right to complain. There is no doubt of the fact that a large illicit trade is going on with the rebels through Norfolk.

A. Stargueda, hitherto Chilian Minister, has been accredited as Minister to Mexico, and has left for that country.

Gens. Sigel, Schurz, and Sickles have written letters in favor of the election of Gen. Wadsworth as Governor of New York.

Fitz John Porter, when Assistant-Adjutant General to General Patterson, before Bull Run, telegraphed that the army couldn't move for want of shoes. The same excuse sent from the Peninsula, is now sent from the Upper Potomac.

Col. Meredith received a Brigadier-General's commission for gallantry in the late battles.

Mrs. Judge Campbell, and Mrs. Lays, her daughter, are said to be here in disguise, looking after their husbands' property. Mrs. Lays's husband, formerly an aide-de-camp to General Scott, is now in the rebel army.

Sigel's scouts report that the rebels hold Ashby and Snicker's Gaps, and that a few hundred men are at Culpepper. The only rebel troops are those at Warrenton. Southern soldiers beyond the Rappahannock expect to go into winter quarters there. Many negroes are taken South.

[Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 22.

The steamer Nashville was fired into on Tuesday, P. M., six miles above Caseyville by guerrillas and pierced by forty balls. Judge W. H. Edmonds, of Princeton, Ky., was killed, and Curry, a Union soldier, was wounded. The Nashville escaped and warned and saved the Duke, loaded with war material. Prompt assistance was rendered by the Mosquito fleet, Lieutenant Fitch commanding. Judge Edmonds was a secessionist recently elected to the Kentucky Senate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, M.

The steamer Elenor was burned last night, on North River, and four persons were burned to death on board.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night, in a small stable on Richardson's wharf. The flames, aided by a high wind, spread to other stables and a building containing Kerosene oil, all of which were destroyed. The fire then crossed over to French's wharf, at which was lying a schooner discharging coal. She was nearly destroyed.

On this wharf was an extensive wood and coal yard, which was partly destroyed. The fire then extended to Tileston's wharf, where a schooner was partly destroyed. A large quantity of wood on this wharf was also destroyed. Loss estimated at $50,000, which is partly insured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 23, 1862.

Yesterday Capt. Duncan made a reconnoissance to Hedgesville with two squadrons of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, numbering 140 men.

Hedgesville is about seven miles northwest of Martinsburg, one mile from North Mountain on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Capt. Duncan drove the rebel pickets into the town and then charged the main body of the rebels taking 10 prisoners, including 3 officers. They all belonged to the 10th Virginia cavalry, except a lieutenant from the 2d South Carolina regiment.

None of Capt. Duncan's men were hurt. Refugees state that the rebels left Martinsburg on Tuesday. It is believed a portion of them went to Williamsport and a part to Shepherdstown.

The destruction of property belonging to the B. & O. Railroad has, within the past few days, been made complete.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The steamer Cambria, from New Orleans, the 12th, has arrived. The True Delta of the 9th, states that the steam transport "Ceres," exploded off St. Joseph's Island, and twelve of the passengers and crew were lost, including Lieutenant Sherburn, of the Thirteenth Maine. Twenty-one were saved, some severely scalded. The gunboat Calhoun and a yacht, in which was General Butler, saved the survivors. The Ceres was totally destroyed.

Galveston papers received at New Orleans state that several attacks had been made upon Corpus Christi by our gunboats, nearly every house being hit by shot and shell. The gunboats were replied to by batteries and hauled off.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The brig H. Halleck, from Matamoras, reports the rebel schooner Two Sisters, with a rebel flag flying, entered the harbor of Matamoras, but skedaddled on seeing the gunboat Albatros.

The Albatros soon overhauled and captured her, sending her a prize to Key West.

HORSES IN BATTLE.—In the reports of a recent battle on the Shenandoah, it was stated that the horses of our batteries and those of a small cavalry force became so fractious under the firing that they broke and ran in all directions, and thus lost a victory otherwise certain. This was natural enough, if, as it would seem, the horses had not been previously trained for service. Like men, they must be drilled for their duties, and rendered familiar with the use of gunpowder, before they can be made efficient in the field. Drilling is easy enough, and horses soon learn all the movements required of them. How to stand fire is easily taught. A military friend of much experience gave us one mode, which is not only very simple, but must be thoroughly effective. It is this: before feeding their horses, let the riders discharge their pistols behind them, and then pacify the animals with a good meal. They soon get to associate the report of fire-arms with corn and oats, and are not frightened by the noise, but really get to hail it as hungry boarders at a hotel do the sound of the dinner bell, as a signal that something good is to be served out. This has been practised for a long time in the Sixth Cavalry with great success, and we commend it to the officers in charge of fractious horses and batteries.

SIDEWALK PAVING.

Notice to Owners of Property.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the improvement of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of the lot owners as provided for in the third section of the seventh article of the City Charter.

All drains from lots or houses to be conveyed under the sidewalks in iron pipes in accordance with the ordinance regulating the same, the said work when executed to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with specifications regulating sidewalk paving, to be repaved at the expense of the property owners.

To pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks of Portland Avenue, from Thirteenth street to Bridge street:

NORTH SIDE.	FEET.
John McCormick	66
Pat. Scally, heirs or City of Lousville	31
Godfrey Traler	33
James Guthrie	33
John Korb	33
F. Hennig	66
Slaughter Bell's heirs	82½
Alfred Harris	33
Geo. E. H. Gray	33
Andrew Monroe	33
T. W. Merry	60
John S. Lyttle, heirs	33
T. Otto, heirs	33
John Borns	33
Tim'd. Keif	33
Kelley's heirs	66
Mahoney's heirs	33
Adeline German	33
Michael Hillman	33
Philip Fisher's heirs	33
W. C. Coyle's heirs	33
Alex. Halliday's heirs	33
Catherine Frank	33
John Werner	33
J. Messart	33
M. Keane	66
Garvin, Bell, & Co	66
J. Patterson	33
J. Donnenfeld	33
Jacob Herr	33
W. D. Rudd's heirs	330
A. Vatble	66
H. C. Curd's heirs	99
Peter Haass	47½
Philip Hart	35
J. C. Alexander's heirs	48
Michael McCarty	33
Daniel Sweeney	33
Pat. Keenan	33
Daniel McSweeney	33
Archy McFutridge	33
Thomas Naughton	33
M. S. and W. B. Hancock	33
Daniel McSweeney	33
Stephen Hall	33
Mahoney's heirs	33
Alex. Stapp	66
James McNulty	66
Martin Moore's heirs	99
SOUTH SIDE.	
J. T. Saunders	110¼
Pat. Burke	369-12
W. B. Reynolds	1103-12
Edgar Needham	3810-12
John Dunlop	3810-12
John S. Lytle's heirs	55
James Guthrie	30
Missionary Society of the M. E. Church South	60
C. W. Parker	60
James Guthrie	120
Wm. C[illegible]	60
James Guthrie	150
John Lawson	369-12
Wm. Wenzel	31
Schwitzer and Fritzer	2475-12
E. Melcher & Co	173-12
Wramplemeier and Schulle	3948-12
Joseph Schoelmer	3810-12
Pat. Joyce	55
Adam Jock	27½
R. K. White	27½
J. R. Firtle	165

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 22d, 1862. o23 d10

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY BY ANDREW KLENGER, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the Oakland Race Course, a mouse-colored HORSE, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, and star in the forehead. Appraised by me at $40. Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1862.
o7 d1w* JOS. CLEMENT, J. P. J. C.

FALL STYLES
MILLINERY.
MRS. A. E. MAYERS,
WEST SIDE FOURTH STREET,
Between Market & Jefferson,
Has introduced her
FALL STYLES OF MILLINERY GOODS,
Which for ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS have never been excelled in Louisville. o14 d2m

MADAME F. CERF,
PARIS MILLINER,
409 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, south side,
HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK, and opened the largest and most desirable stock of
Millinery Goods,
Comprising Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps, and a general assortment of articles in my line, all of which I offer at the most reasonable prices. Ladies of Louisville and vicinity will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. o18 d2m

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—60 boxes Manufactured Tobacco (King brand) just received per Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on consignment and for sale by J. G. JACK,
No. 518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
Louisville, Sept. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—115 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, King brand, just received per Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on consignment and for sale by J. G. JACK,
518 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.
Louisville, Oct. 17, 1862—1tf

TAKE NOTICE.
IF THE STATE TAX IS NOT PAID SOON IT will be collected with 10 per cent added. Call at Sheriff's office and bring at least 50 cents in change.
o3 d1m J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

U. S. OFFICERS IN WANT OF MILITARY GOODS
WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AT J. L. DEPPEN'S, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, where they can find a choice assortment of DRESS and FATIGUE SUITS either for Infantry or Cavalry ready made, or by leaving their measure can have a suit made in a short time and in the best style at a reasonable price. He has also a large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS a2 dtf

NOTICE.
THERE IS BUT ONE MORE COMPANY of Provost Guards to be raised, and W. H. Fagan is authorized to raise the same. This is the last chance for you to get into a company that will remain in the city. The usual bounty and pay in advance. Remember this is the last chance that you will have before the draft and before the militia are called out. There are but a few more men wanted to complete this company.
Recruiting Office on Market street, one door above Preston. S. S. LEATHERMAN,
s6 dtf 1st Lieut. and Recruiting Agent.

TO ARMY SUTLERS.
MADDUX BROTHERS,
No. 27 Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Dealers in all kinds of
MANUFACTURED & FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,
Also Manufacturers of
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.
Attention is invited to a very extensive stock well adapted to the Army Trade. o1 d3m

CARRIAGES.
The largest stock in the city to be found at
I. F. STONE & CO.'S,
South side Main st., one door above First,
Consisting in part of—
3 fine Family Coaches, latest styles;
2 plain do do;
Five-seat Rockaways;
Four seat do;
Slide-seat do;
Top and No-Top Buggies of various styles.
Persons wishing anything in our line will, we think, find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. ju2 eod&ew

SUTLERS' NOTICE.
Grain Cavalry Boots
AND
Army Regulation Shoes
Constantly on hand at
WILLIAM F. THORNE & CO.'S,
No. 142 Walnut st., bet. Third and Fourth sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every description for cash at
WILLIAM F. THORNE & CO.'S,
142 Walnut street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
s30 d1m

Sutlers, Attention!
ROSSMANN & ROSENHEIM,
No. 36 Pearl street
CINCINNATI, O.,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL stock of SUTLERS' STORES, such as—
Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Knives, Pocket-Books, Wallets, Port-Monnies, Port-Folios, Stationery of every kind, Pipes,
And a full stock of
FURNISHING GOODS;
Also a full assortment in
HOSIERY WOOLLEN GOODS,
Such as Comforters, Scarfs, Opera Hoods, Nubias, Jackets, &c. o2 d1m

C. COGGESHALL'S
ELASTIC ROOFING,
The Best Material Now in Use.
ALL PERSONS HAVING TIN, IRON, OR COMPOSITION ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use COGGESHALL'S CEMENT.
STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD MEN will find it to their interest to call and examine our CANVAS ROOFS.
Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
o2 d

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States, a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General in Chief, and the Surgeon General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million of articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants; to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure as far as practicable their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of national unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their encumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., 68 Wall street, New York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.

The Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New York.
HORACE BINNEY, JR., Philadelphia.
The Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
The Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
The Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at Rooms of the Sanitary Commission, Fifth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. o1 d1m

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.
We have already received a full supply of
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE,
And shall be happy to see any of our old customers.
OTIS & CO.,
516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, & 405 Broadway, New York.
s3 dtf

KENTUCKY EATING HOUSE,
B. R. WARNER, Proprietor,
503 and 505 Jefferson st., opposite Court House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
This establishment is ready to accommodate the largest number of customers in the shortest possible time at the lowest rate with the best the market affords. The proprietor will do all that he can to enable his friends to enjoy themselves.
The LADIES' RESTAURANT attached to this establishment has lately been refitted in a most elegant style.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
J. G. MATHERS,
No. 319 Main st.,
ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND CHECK MATTING on hand, which was bought previous to the recent large advance, and which can be sold lower than the same goods can now be purchased in the Eastern markets. Come, one—come, all.
The above stock comprises some $40,000 yards of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.
Also in store a large and desirable lot of Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Damask and Satin De Laines, in fact everything in the way of Steamboat and House Furnishing Goods. s29 dtf

CITY HOTEL, BOWLING GREEN, KY.
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of my former patrons and the travelling community to the fact that the above-named house is the most convenient to the railroad and steamboat landing.
It contains every convenience for the comfort of my patrons. The sleeping-rooms are large and well-ventilated, and my table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
In fact it is not excelled by any Hotel in the Green River country.
Thankful for the generous support heretofore given me, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am, with respect, ADAM RABOLD,
s1 lly Proprietor.

DEMAND U. S. TREASURY NOTES, August 10, 1861,
WANTED by JAMES LOW & CO.,
o2 208 and 210 Sixth street.

Shaker Brooms.
125 DOZEN SHAKER BROOMS;
150 do im. do do;
100 do fancy do;
Just received and for sale by
o7 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

MOLASSES—
70 bbls Plantation Molasses;
100 ½ do do do;
In store and for sale by
a7 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

PEPPER—100 bags sifted Pepper for sale by
o1 GARDNER & CO.

COVE OYSTERS—25 cases Cove Oysters for sale by
o1 GARDNER & CO.

NAILS—1,500 kegs assorted sizes in store and for sale by [1y30] GARDNER & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—100 hhds prime to choice for sale by
o4 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 21. Trains will be run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAIN for Bowling Green will leave Louisville daily at 8 A. M., arriving in Bowling Green at 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Bowling Green at 9:30 A. M., and arrive in Louisville at 5 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS for Munfordsville and all Intermediate Stations will leave daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN for Lebanon and all way Stations will leave at 7 A. M. daily (except Sunday).

Freights for main road and Lebanon branch will be received in Depot on Monday, Oct. 20.
o18 dtf R. MARSHALL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, AND until further Notice, an ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Freight and Passengers will leave Louisville at 8 A. M. for Lebanon Junction.

Returning, will leave Lebanon Junction at 4 P. M. and arrive at Louisville at 5:30 P. M.
o10 dtf R. MARSHALL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT.

1862. Summer Arrangement. 1862.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 4, PASSENGER Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

8:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (Daily except Sundays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the West, arriving at St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; connecting also at Greencastle Junction with T. & R. Railroad East and West and at Lafayette with T. & W. Railroad East and West and Michigan City for Chicago and Detroit.

8:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (Daily) reaching St. Louis at 8:30 A. M. and Cincinnati at 6 A. M. This Train runs to Mitchell only. Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 5:05 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitchell with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 7:30 P. M. and 4:50 A. M.

Only one Change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

Baggage checked through.

This Road runs the only trains from Louisville connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad West.

For THROUGH TICKETS and further information apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Trains are run by Louisville time.
A. B. CULVER, Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Agent. m5 dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS on this Road will leave and arrive as follows:

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE:

3:00 P. M. FAST EXPRESS for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East.
10:30 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.
Both Trains making connections for the East.

ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE:

7:30 P. M. from Cincinnati and St. Louis.
12:10 A. M. from Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
11:10 A. M. from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
Both Trains making connections from the East.
n5 dtf JAS. FERRIER, G. T. A.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. E. MOORE - - - - - Freight Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO EASTERN CITIES given at lowest rates via River to Pittsburg—Mail Line to Cincinnati and via Jeffersonville Railroad.

All applications relating to the transportation of Freight Eastward to be made at the office, No. 134 Fourth (or Wall) street. apr8 dtf

1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1862.

285 MILES DOUBLE TRACK

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
TO ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,
(with close connections from Western Cities),
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
AND
CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG FOR
BALTIMORE & WASHIGTON.

FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW YORK
ONE TRAIN RUNS DAILY (130 MILES)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE of CARS,
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO BOSTON BY BOAT OR RAIL.
Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound Lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
Philadelphia, New York, & Baltimore.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri *by Railroad direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad *are at all times as favorable as are charged by the other Railroad Companies.*

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O.
G. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Va.
HALL & CO., Marietta, O.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, O.
F. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSTON, Ripley, O.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, O.
B. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
jan3 d1y

HADDOCK, REED, & CO.,
Nos. 438 and 440 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA,
INFORM THEIR FRIENDS THAT THEY CONTINUE to keep a very full and complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety of style and quality, and invite the attention of their old customers and merchants generally, which they offer upon the best terms, and solicit a call of buyers or orders.
n9 d6m*

Steam from New York to Liverpool.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
Walter Paton Commander,
Will be despatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	Saturday.......July 25
Saturday........August 16	Tuesday.......September 9
Wednesday......October 1	Saturday.......October 25
Tuesday......November 18	Thursday.......December 11

This magnificent ship, having proved herself unequalled for speed, safety, and comfort (sea-sickness being unknown on board), is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.
FIRST CABIN.
From $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation, and accommodation of the State-Rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
TICKETS FOR THE VOYAGE to and from LIVERPOOL AT A FARE AND A HALF for 1st & 2d cabins.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under 12 years of age half fare; infants free.
SECOND CABIN.
State Room berths, meals furnished at separate table, $80
THIRD CABIN.
Intermediate State-Room, passengers found with beds, bedding, table, utensils, and good substantial food............ $55
STEERAGE.
With superior accommodations.......... $35
Each passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage. A experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, N. Y.
jy25 d'Dec12 HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Ag'ts.

MACKEREL—300 packages, whole, ½, and ¼ bbls and kits, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA—5 tierces each, in store and for sale by o6 TAIT, SON, & CO.

OYSTERS AND SARDINES—30 cases, received this day by [o6] TAIT, SON, & CO

BUTTER—50 firkins W. R. Butter just received and for sale by TAIT, SON, & CO.,
s022 No. 331 Main street.

NEW CHEESE.
50 BOXES NEW WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE just received and for sale by
o6 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

WM. SKENE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil, Extra Lard Oil, Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha, Car and Axle Grease, and Paint Dryer;
ALSO
Manufacturers of Coal and Carbon Oil Lamps of every description from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to rich Parlor or Church Lamp, with marble bases, and most approved Burners, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &c.
WAREHOUSE AND STORE BULLITT STREET.
Carbon and Coal Oil Works corner 16th and High sts. Lard Oil and Lamp Factory Bullitt, bet. Main and Water.
may29

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. B. McGILL,
307 Green street, between Third and Fourth,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS,
Virginia Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco, Pouches, and every variety of Smoking Tobacco.
A large assortment of the best brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO kept constantly on hand.
ap17 d1y

HOWE'S LATEST IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine,
ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.
The Cylinder Machines are unequalled for leather stitching. T. C. MIDDLETON, Agent,
321 west side Fourth street,
j11 eod1y1stp between Market and Jefferson.

J. W. MITCHELL, late with Mitchell & Armstrong.
A. B. DEAN, late with Nock, Wicks, & Co.
MITCHELL & DEAN,
Commission Merchants,
No. 106 Main street, between First and Second,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce and the filling of orders for any description of goods, especially PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
jy23 d1m

JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Feed, Produce, Grain, Flour, &c.,
No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Consignments solicited. Orders filled. a5

CALDWELL & MORRIS,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Old Slip, NEW YORK.
mar12 d6m

AL. BOURLIER. JAS. L. COCHRAN.
BOURLIER & COCHRAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,
Guttering, Roofing, Spouting,
Housekeepers' Kitchen Articles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 208 Fifth st., between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Coal Buckets of the best Juniata Iron.
Stove Pipes put up at the shortest notice.
Out-door Work promptly attended to.
PATENT MAGNETIC HAMMER AND ASHLEY'S SCREW EGG-BEATER.—We particularly invite the attention of the public to these very useful little articles. jy21 d6m

REMOVAL.
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD,
Grain Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW WAREHOUSE on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.
d23 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER,
Improved Metal Burial Cases
Combining beauty, durability, and lightness.
Office corner Seventh & Jefferson, Louisville.
THE ABOVE CASKETS ARE MADE OF CORRUGATED Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. d19 dtf

ENVELOPS.
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Manufacturer of every variety of
Patent Machine Made Envelops,
Expressly adapted to the wants of the Jobbing Trade,
Embracing all the various styles of shade and color, and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
CHAS. W. BAKER,
29 Beekman st., New York.
GARDNER GREENLEAF, JR. j30 d3m

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and steel frames, at the OPTICAL STAND in
L. A. CIVILL'S STORE,
431 South Main street, 5 doors above Fifth st.
Constantly on hand superior FIELD GLASSES and a full line of OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. Sold wholesale and retail. may6

OLD METALS.
WE BUY ALL KINDS OF OLD METALS, SUCH as Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, Scrap Lead, Old Copper, &c., for which we pay the highest market price. We also buy and exchange for second-hand Platform Scales.
aug18 dtf W. H. BELKNAP & CO.

H. VERHOEFF. O. VERHOEFF.
VERHOEFF & BROTHERS,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
NO. 140 FOURTH OR WALL STREET,
Between Main and Water streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, and Provisions will receive prompt attention. Highest price paid for WHEAT. jy14

W. H. CRUTCHER,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 625 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE SALE and purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. From an experience of twenty years, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with business.
A complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE on hand. Charges moderate. ap33

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls No. 1 Salt;
15 bbls Table Salt (in small bags);
20 casks Soda;
100 bbls Vinegar;
50 dozen Wash-Boards;
100 do Buckets;
25 nests Tubs;
50 boxes pint and quart Flasks;
50 do Ink;
300 bdls Wrapping Paper;
20 cases Gates' Matches;
100 gross Gruber's do;
50 do Richardson's do;
25 dozen Scrub Brooms,
75 do Ohio do;
25 coils Cotton Rope;
100 boxes Pipes;
25 do Candy;
In store and for sale by
o20 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main street, between Third and Fourth, south side,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM THE importers, another large lot of new and desirable Goods, to-wit
Velvet Carpets;
Old English Brussels Carpets;
Tapestry Brussels Carpets;
2 and 3 ply Ingrain Carpets;
Stair Carpets, all descriptions.
ALSO
Mats, Rugs, Druggets, &c.;
Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels;
Linen Sheetings, all widths;
Cotton Sheetings, all widths;
Curtain Goods, all descriptions.
These Goods are new and fresh, and will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash ONLY.
o20 GEO. W. SMALL.

MOLASSES—100 half bbls strictly prime Plantation for sale by
o1 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

COFFEE—
1,250 bags Rio, good and choice;
75 do prime Java;
25 do Laguayra;
25 pockets Mocha;
In store and for sale by
o1 RAWSON,

SODA—20 boxes 1 lb papers just received by
o10 GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Bbls and half bbls for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

CHEESE—100 boxes Cheese for sale by
o1 GARDNER & CO.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders in store and for sale by
o11 HIBBITT & SON.

FLOUR—300 bbls Extra Family Flour, various brands, in store and for sale by
o11 HIBBITT & SON.

N. O. SUGAR—275 hhds good to choice (refilled) receiving and in store for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
o15 North side Main, below Seventh st.

CHEESE—400 boxes selected W. R. and Hamburg, in store and for sale by TAIT, SON, & CO.
o6 334 Main street.

TEA—
125 half chests Oolong and Pouchong;
30 do do G. P. and Imperial; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

WOODEN WARE—
200 dozen Buckets;
100 nests Tubs, assorted;
5 dozen brass bound Cedar Buckets;
20 do Half Bushel Measures; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

BRANDY—15 bbls pure Apple and Peach Brandy for sale low to close consignment by
o11 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 331 Main st.

WOODEN WARE—
175 dozen assorted Buckets;
100 nests do Tubs;
75 boxes Clothes' Pins;
In store and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—
250 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated;
100 bbls New York A White;
In store and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR
(Successors to Jos. Robb),
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,
And Sole Agents for the
POMEROY COAL.
ORDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.
Office No. 301 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 302 southwest corner Brook and Market streets. je23 dif

MILL FURNISHING.
FRENCH BURRS—All sizes and kinds.
BOLTING CLOTHS—All numbers, best make.
IMPROVED PORTABLE MILLS, with solid French Burrs, and made on best known plan.
SMUT MACHINES—Several different kinds.
MILL IRONS, SCREWS, SCREENS, BOLTING, Plaster Paris, and Mill articles generally.
We have on hand a large stock of the above-named articles. For sale low and quality warranted.
HERBERT & WRIGHT,
sep27 dtf No. 15 Third st., bet. Main and river.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.
I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH REGIMENTS or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettles, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short notice. P. M. JONES,
o22 d12&jtf Fourth st., near National Hotel.

Officers' Camp Chest.
THE MOST COMPLETE ARTICLE OF THE kind ever invented. Call and see it.
P. M. JONES,
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WE have on hand and for sale—
1,000 cases fancy Prints, of the brands of American, Union, Sprague's, and Merrimack
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A full assortment of Satinets, Flannels, Stuff Goods, Ginghams, and other articles in our line, to which we invite the attention of dealers. 1s26

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FOR SALE—A WROUGHT IRON SALAMANDER SAFE, with burglar-proof locks (cost $550 in New York), 4 ft. 2-12 high, 2 8-12 wide, and 1 4-12 feet deep, all inside measurement.
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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED stock of Sutlers' Goods, consisting in part of—
Oysters,
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Pine Apples,
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For sale by TAIT, SON, & CO.,
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Wire Dish Covers,
Refrigerators,
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With a great assortment of useful HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at No. 213 Fourth street.
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CHEESE—100 boxes W. R. and Dairy Cheese on hand and for sale by
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SUGAR—
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
40 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
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In store and for sale by
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1,000 lbs prime Dried Beef;
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Blow, Winds, and crack your cheeks!
THOSE FRENCH MATCHES CAN'T BE BLOWN out. Les seules dont la Flamme ne peut s'eteindre au vent. For sale wholesale and retail by
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300 coils assorted sizes;
10 do Hemp Rope;
10 do Jute do;
100 dozen Ma Cord;
40 do Hemp do, for sale by
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WHITE FISH—150 half bbls for sale by
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ATTENTION, SUTLERS
HOGS' FEET, put up in brine;
HOGS' TONGUES, put up in brine.
MITCHELL & DEAN,
106 Main st., between First and Second.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO in caddies and boxes;
KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Bright and black sweet, 1lbs, fives, and tens.
MITCHELL & DEAN,
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MASON'S BLACKING—15 bbls assorted sizes for sale by [o2] GARDNER & CO.

SARDINES—25 cases halves and quarters Sardines in store and for sale by
o4 GARDNER & CO.

TOBACCO—
75 boxes Kentucky Tobacco;
40 do Missouri do;
40 do Virginia do; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

COFFEE—50 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
o6 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SIRUP—25 bbls Sirup in store and for sale by
o6 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

STAR CANDLES—600 whole, ½, and ¼ boxes for sale by [o2] GARDNER & CO.

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